INSURANCE

Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1065

INSURANCE

Indian insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVIII NO. 68— BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

MAHATMA DEFIES MAGISTERIAL BAN.

But Authorities Refuse To Arrest Him!

GANDHIJI'S CALL TO VILLAGERS.

You Must Give 500 Volunteers To Make Salt.

LIQUOR VENDOR'S PROMISE.

More Village Officers Tender Resignations.

(True to the programme already arranged on Wednesday, Gandhiji addressed a huge public meeting at Raas in defiance of the standing order of the Resident First Class Magistrate. The police did not enforce the prohibitory order.

"He had been told that salt would be snatched from their hands if they manufactured it. He would see see how Government snatched salt from his hands weak though he was." In these words he addressed the people of Raas.

The village liquor Vendor promised the Mahatma to give up his trade. The resignations of village officers in Kaira District alone number 100 and more are reported from other centres. Mahatma Gandhi with his "Army" has encamped at Kankapura on the Mahi and will commence his march in Broach District to-day

Mahatma Gandhi's Borasad speech was it is understood, censored, and withheld, says a Free Press Message.

BORSAD, Mar. 19.
(From Our Special Representative.)

On the eighth day of the historic march the Satyagraha Army left Borsad at six sharp and marched to Ras a little after eight in the morning. Large crowds escorted the Army for a considerable distance. Mahatmaji addresses a meeting at Ras at three in the afternoon and he proceeds to Kankapur for the night camp. In the altered programme Badalpur has been scrapped since the river Mahi which is to be crossed for entering into the Broach District has got a bed of about ten miles in this place. If the orignal programme was followed the party had to come back to Kankapura from Badalpur to cross the river at a narrow bed. As at present arranged the river will be crossed to-night at Kankapura and to-morrow morning the army reaches Kareli, the first in Broach District.

IDEAL VILLAGE.

Ras where army is camping this morning is, I can say without the least exaggeration, an ideal village so far as village organisation is concerned. The memory of their beloved Sardar's arrest is still fresh in the minds of villagers who are second to none in their preparedness for any sacrifice that would be demanded of them.

GANDHIJI IN BROACH DT.

—:o:—

He Rides In A Coach.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, March 19.

Eight days have elapsed since the historic mach of the Swaraj volunteers commenced and so far they have come off with flying colours. To-night the army will cross at Kankapura, the River Mahi in full tide, and enter Broach District. Six days' tour of the army in Kaira Distict has produced wonderful results. During the travel of 75 miles, Gandhiji must have addressed no less than two lakhs of people. He has, as it were, set in motion a strong electric breadth of Gujerat. His hurricane current through the length and propaganda is being watched by Indians. It is surprising to every one who sees him on the march how a comparatively weak man of sixty one can walk on foot from ten to twelve miles a day and yet can retain that lovable smile on his face.

TIRED.

Only this afternoon he allowed himself a little comfort driving in a coach for about a quarter of a mile. To-morrow the army marches through Broach District.

Gandhi Addresses Meeting At Ras.

—:o:—

Mr. Gandhi addressed a public meeting this afternoon at Ras. Police did not enforce the prohibitory order

Mr. Gandhi said there was a great responsibility on Ras where Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested. He had thought that Vallabhbhai would be arrested after he himself had been arrested. Vallabhbhai did not intend to make a speech. He was pressed by the people to make a speech and he begain to speak. This was considered an offence. He was serviced with a notice, prosecuted and sentenced all at once. What would Ras do? Five hundred volunteers should come forward from Ras to manufacture salt.

Mr. Gandhi said he had been told that salt would be snatched from their hands if they manufactured it. He would see how Government snatched salt from his hands weak though he was. That was the concern of himself and his volunteers who came forward should know that they would have to fight till the last. They should not think that they would be sentenced for an hour when Vallabhbhai had been sentenced for three months.

Mr. Gandhi is proceeding this evening to Kankapur the last village in Kaira District.—A. P.

100 VILLAGE OFFICERS RESIGN.

—:o:—

BORSAD, Mar. 19.

Mr. Gandhi will complete to-night his march through Kaira District. Resignations of village officers which have followed since Gandhiji entered the District number over 100 representing 25 villages.

At Raas the liquor vendor of the village of Sarol promised Mr. Gandhi to give up dealing in liquor.—A.P.

Progress Of Mahatma's March.

Wednesday: Left Borsad in the morning.
Wednesday: Arrival in Raas at about 9 a.m.
Wednesday: Left Raas in the evening.
Wednesday: Camp at Kankapura.
Thursday: Leaves Kankapura and enters Broach District.

MORE VOLUNTEERS JOINING.

The following is a further list of Bombay's volunteers in the Non-Violent Army of Indian Independence:

81. Janab Mohamed Yakub Afridi.
92. Sjt. V. Balkrishna Rao.
83. Sjt. Mansukhlal Ramshanker Bhatt.
84. Sjt. Nanurao Nilkanth Pradhan.
85. Sjt. Vasonji Harji Chandan.
86. Sjt. Labhshanker Harjivandas Joshi.
87. Sjt. Bhagwatiprasad Dwarakaprasad.
88. Sjt. Vithal Narayan Mayenkar.
89. Sjt. Dayalal Bhikhabhai Desai.
90. Sjt. Ramchandra Mahadeo Dandekar.
91. Sjt. Shivaji Damodar Dongre.
92. Sjt. Chimanlal Khandubhai Desai.
93. Sjt. Shantilal Laxmishanker Pancholi.
94. Sjt. Yeshwant Ramchandra Kulkarni.
95. Sjt. Pitamber Jaysingh.
96. Sjt. Jethalal Hirjibhai.
97. Sjt. Parbhudas Jamnadas. Mehta.
98. Sjt. Narbheram Bhanji.
99. Sjt. Thakoredas Pranjiwandas.
100. Sjt. M. V. Kothari.

IT'S CRIME TO CO-OPERATE

—:o:—

Patel's Letter To Govt.

NAVSARI, March 19.

About forty Patels have resigned and more are expected to resign. Some of the letters of resignations state that no self-respecting Indian can sit idle, when the Indian National Congress has declared "war" against the Government which has contributed to the economic, physical and moral deterioration of the people and that they believe it a crime against the country to co-operate with such a Government.

Many from Bardoli, Jalalpur and Olpad are following Satyagraha campaign. Government officers are said to be persuading the village officers not to resign.—Free Press.

Pandit Jawaharlal visits Surat District on 22nd and will then go to Bardoli, Jalalpur and Dandi.—Free Press.

MAHATMA REACHES RAAS.

To Enter Broach Dist, To-night.

BORSAD, March 19.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Raas this morning from Borsad. He took nearly three hours to walk the five miles of the dusty road. All along the route a large number of villagers had assembled. Mahatma Gandhi crosses to-night the river Mahi at village Kankapur and enters Broach District.—A. P.

MESSAGE OF SWARAJ.

PATNA, March 19.

To carry the message of Swaraj to the remotest corners of the Pro-

(Continued on page 7.)

SCOUTS ON PATH OF REVOLT.

Will Sing Only "Bande Mataram."

DHARWAR RALLY LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED.

DHARWAR, March 19.

There is a strong agitation set on foot here by the Youth League against the holding of the Bombay Karnatak Scout Rally which is to take place on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant, when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is expected to attend. A large number of leaflets have been distributed emphasising upon the anti-national character of the Rally. Some of the scouts have submitted an application to the District Scout Commissioner to the effect that they may join "only if the national song "Vande Mataram" is sung, and if the national flag alone is hoisted and if they are allowed to go in Khaddar uniforms."

It is likely the rally may be postponed.—Free Press.

INDIAN AIRMAN.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar 19.

Lyons.—Airman Chawla left for Le Bourget at 47 minutes past 8 this morning.

St. Quentin.—Chawla landed here this afternoon having lost his way to Le Bourget owing to bad weather. He intends to fly to London direct to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

DALLYING WITH PROHIBITION.

—:o:—

Excise Minister's Insincerity.

MADRAS, March 19.

A strong plea for the introduction of total prohibition in two or three selected districts of the Presidency was made by Mr. Muniswami Naidu when the debate on his motion for a cut in the Excise demand was resumed in the Madras Council to-day.

The Excise Minister replying repudiated the charge of insincerity brought against Government, in respect of giving effect to the declared policy of total prohibition. He explained the various prohibition experiments tried in selected areas of the Presidency and emphasised the value of propaganda and added that Government were keen in doing their best to achieve the ideal of prohibition. The motion for cut was rejected and the entire excise demand was voted.

A Gazette Extraordinary notifies the assumption by Mr. H. G. Stokes of charge as Executie Councillor vice Sir T. E. Moir, who vacated office this forenoon.—A. P.

DON'T JOIN "NATIONAL OPPRESSORS."

—:o:—

KITCHLEW'S FERVENT APPEAL.

KARACHI, March 19.

Addressing a monster public meeting, Dr. Kitchlew said a new history was being made in India by Gandhiji who was leading a handful of unarmed volunteers to fight a most powerful Government. This was a fight between justice and injustice and he was sure Gandhiji will triumph.

LAST BATTLE.

Gandhiji had said this was his life's last battle and, that he would return either victorious or die on the Satyagraha battlefield. The speaker therefore begged of the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsees and all to join the Gandhi Army. He was sorry to find some Muslim leaders were beguiling their co-religionists to keep aloof from this fight for freedom and raising false cries of Islam in danger.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

No religion teaches its adherents to join its national oppressors against a band of patriots who are exerting themselves to liberate their country. He was glad to find several leading Muslims of Karachi were working in co-operation with Hindu patriots and were even eager to go with the first batch of Satyagrahis in Sind. He hoped Muslims all over Sind will likewise stand shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren in this national struggle.

He appealed to the audience to help the local Swaraj Ashram liberally with funds and contribute their mite towards Bhagatsing Dutt Defence Fund. About Rs. 220 were collected on the spot of which half was given to the Swarajya Ashram and the other half to the Defence Fund—Free Press.

The Governor of Burma who arrived at Tavoy on Tuesday was presented with addresss of welcome by the Municipality and the District Council.

EARL OF BALFOUR DEAD.

—:o:—

Passing Away Of A Philosopher Politician.

LONDON, March 19.

The death has occurred of the Earl of Balfour.—Reuter.

(Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., P.C., F.R.S., D.L., was born in 1846. He was Foreign Secretary (from December 1916 to November 1919) and First Lord of the Admiralty (from May 1915 to December 1916). He was Prime Minister of England from 1902 to 1905, succeeding late Lord Salisbury. He acted with the "Fourth Party" in the 1880–85 Parliament and established his reputation as Chief Secretary for Ireland (1887). He assumed the Leadership of the Unionist Party in the Commons in 1892. On the formation of the new Ministry in December 1916 he succeeded Lord Grey as Foreign Secretary. His important work at the Washington Conference added much to his reputation in 1922. He received Knighthood with the Order of the Garth in March 1922. In April an Earldom was conferred on him.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 19.

Previous Closing Rate	15.55
To-day's Opening Rate	15.60
Difference	plus 05
To-day's Closing rate	15.44
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 19.

Previous Closing Rate	8.09
To-day's Opening Rate	8.18
Difference	plus.09
To-day's Closing Rate	8.11
Difference	plus.02
Broach Expectation	261-0-0.

Take Your Share In Freedom's Battle.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT AFRAID OF MAHATMA'S EXPLOSIVE SALT.

PRACTISE JAIL LIFE AT HOME.

Leaders Address Mammoth Meeting.

A message to the National Volunteers as to how they should prepare themselves for the "Final Fight" was given by the national leaders at a mammoth meeting on the Esplanade Maidan on Wednesday evening. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari made suggestions regarding self-discipline while Maulana Abdul Kader Kasuri, President, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee told the citizens of Bombay to decide "Now or Never" for the final ight. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presided.

Maulana Abdul Kader Kasuri said the clarion call had been sounded and the battle had begun. Indians either had to decide to be slaves or free. In the history of every individual as well as nations there was a time to decide either for good or bad. For India that opportune time had come and he asked the people if they had decided on that momentous question? He had studied histories of other nations but never had he come across a single battle where non-violence was used to win it.

NON-VIOLENCE METHOD.

Mahatma Gandhiji's method was one of passive resistance and non-violence, which accorded well with the laws of nature and, therefore, he (speaker) was sure of the success of India. Speaking of the Punjab, he said, there was a great national awakening everywhere and he was sure that in the national struggle for emancipation Punjab will give a good account of itself. There was not a week which passed without the arrest of the national workers. Sometimes whole batches of workers were taken away by the police and their places were taken by others immediately. He urged Bombay to give its share in the struggle for India's freedom.

IF HE WERE DICTATOR.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari said he was described as a Dictator in some quarters. If he was really a Dictator, he would bring his whole army to capture India. South Indians had taken many times prominent part in the battle of India. In 1858 soldiers from South India served in battles against Maharashtra but that was under English and not under Indians. He (speaker) was appointed Dictator of his province but the work of the struggle had just begun. The first Dictator of India had not yet been put into prison. They sent Vallabhbhai Patel to prison but were afraid to touch Mahatmaji. The soldiers of the Great Dictator were everywhere in India. His ideas were the power which trained the soldiers. Every villager officer now was being imbued with the ideas of Mahatmaji, and, therefore, they resigned in a body. The "Patels" received such poor salaries that it would be a blessing in disguise for them if they resigned. Instead of occupying their time for their own comforts and cultivation of their lands, they spent most of their time in serving officials on small salaries. Section 144 of I. P. C. was so cleverly drafted that it covered everything under the sun, but it did not cover resignations of the Patels. Even a British Magistrate could not pass orders that Patels could not resign their offices. (Laughter.) They could issue orders that no man could ask Patels to resign. But that order would be used for propaganda by the national leaders. They would tell the Patels that the Patels were so important that the Magistrates would not wish them to resign. If these Patels were told five years ago that English newspapers would exalt them in their columns they would scarcely believe it. Now even the Tory papers gave them importance. The village Patels could now walk with their heads erect that even the Tory papers were noticing them. In this province the Patels got Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

A voice:—Shame.

Sjt. Rajagopalachari: No shame. It makes easy for us to ask them to resign. (Laughter.

BUY BACK THE PATELS.

Continuing he said:—

"In India, the British Government rests on the help of men who receive scanty pay. It is not the British army who holds Government in India but the village Patels. They are all-round agents of the British Government (laughter.) During war, British Government depends upon Patels even for recruitment. If the Patels do not help then recruitment must stop. (Laughter). We must buy back these Patels if we want Independence and we must promise them Pateship when we are masters of our own country."

WOMEN AS SATYAGRAHIS.

Referring to the manufacture of salt he said:—The British Government does not mind the little salt we may manufacure but they are afraid of the explosive salt. Mahatma Gandhiji is manufacturing. Mahatmaji's salt will explode the present system of Government. Any one who eats that salt will have the power of more resistance. Mahatmaji is manufacturing disobedience and not salt. If people are made disobedient to the Government then the end of the present system of Government was mean. "I am preparing women for civil disobedience by telling them that a bag of salt costs only one anna while Government takes Rs. 5. The poor women see the injustice of it and they get ready for civil disobedience." In his province the sea and sun made miles of natural salt worth Rs. one crore. But the Government had a monopoly and they allowed it to be swept away by rain rather than use it. He asked the Bombay people not to spend money in manufacturing salt but to come to his province and take spontaneous salt and thus resort to civil disobedience.

DISCIPLINARY RULES.

He then gave the following disciplinary rules for those who were prepared to go to jail:—(1) Give up cigarette smoking because even a first-class prisoner did not get them in the jail. (2) Learn the art of living in a single room and close the door yourself early. In jail, doors are closed at 4 to 5 p.m. and then the prisoners are deprived of any movement. Practise this rule at home. (3) Finish your evening meal before sunset because no lamps are supplied during meal time lest the prisoners set fire to the prison or to themselves. (4) Learn to wash your clothes and plates yourselves and while in prison do this work smilingly and thus defy the Jail Superintendent. (5) Give up the habit of reading newspapers because they are not supplied in the jails. (6) Do not believe in the warders when they say that such and such a leader apologised or begged pardon for amnesty.

Shrimati Shirinbai Captain then urged the people of Bombay to offer themselves as volunteers. She expected at least 10,000 volunteers from a population of ten lacs.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in closing the proceedings added one more disciplinary rule and that was to stop tea as many prisoners from C. P. apologised to get away from jail durinv the time of passive resistance there a few years ago because they were accustomed to tea and smoke.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW

PATHE CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

BOMBAY'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS THEATRE

You'll Neve.. ...ow How Truly a Great Motion Picture Can Be Until You've Seen

Both the Picture and the Theatre Surpass anything yet seen in Bombay.

Excelsior Theatre

6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
LAST TWO DAYS.
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.

RIO RITA

featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CLARA BOW

IN

GET YOUR MAN

A Paramount Picture
and

NINA ET JACQUES
The Famous Dancers

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m

The Famous Novelist
EDGAR WALLACE'S

THE RINGER

You'll be thrilled and enthra'led!

THE RIALTO

(Lamington Road)
Daily at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Co-starring
KARL DANE & GEORGE ARTHUR

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Remarks:—Mill shares opened steady. Later on they suffered a cosiderable fall due to nervous Bulls unloading their holdings. This was particularly due to the Assembly debate for duty on foreign cloth being put off to the next week. There are some people who think that the proposal is not likely to go through. There are others who believe otherwise. In our opinion the bill will be passed. The political situation however is very uncertain. At any rate we do not think the prices should suffer considerably even if the political situation takes some undesirable turn.

Tata Hydros suffered a considerable fall but before closing a part of the lost points were made up. Tata Powers which had suddenly flared up during the last week have declined. Bombay Burmas were weak. Tata Steel shares were weaker than yesterday. Cements followwed in sympathy with others.

Bombay Dyeing:—785, 86, 75, 76, 75, 76, 72, 75, 68, 73, 71, 75, 71.

Fazal:—525, 20, 22; 17; 18; 16; 18; 13, 18, 16, 18, 16.

Pearl:—267, 61, 62, 55, 58, 57, 56.

Tata Hydro:—1212, 8, 11, 5; 7; 1182; 97; 1200; 1195.

Tata Deff.:—307; 1, 3, 1.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 785, 75, 76, 68, 75 71.
Century 281, 77, 78, 93, 76,
Colaba 34, 33, 34.
Crescent 86.
Fazul 525, 16, 18, 13, 18, 16.
Madhowji N 24.
Nagpur 470, 58, 61, 56, 57.
New Great 191, 76-14.
Pearl 267, 61, 62, 55, 58, 56.
Simplex 47, 46.
Swadeshi 380, 76, 77, 72.
Burma 678, 70.
Hydro 1212, 1182, 1200, 1195.
Tram 130, 29-6,
Tram 130, 29-6.
Deff. 307, 1, 3, 1, 2.
Ord. 48-8, 46-2, 45-6.
Bundi 16-12.
Indian 252, 47, 51.
Katni Ord. 176.
Alcock 267, 61.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 520.
Apollo 50, nil, 3-5.
Asur Veerji (5) nil 1
[illegible] 250, 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 65.
Bharat 100 nil, 50.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 771-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 1-12
Bradbury (22) nil, 160.
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8.
Century 100, 276-4.
Fazulbhoy 250, 516-4.
Crescent, 100, 86-4.
Currimbhoy 100.
Dawn 250, 530.
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-7-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 117-8.
Edward Sassoon 100, 200, nil. 63-12.
Elphinstone 100, 6-8.
Finlay 100, 87-8.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180.
Gokak 100, 160.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1580.
Indian Bleaching, etc. 97-8.
[illegible] Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100; 350.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 1000 1,560.
Kohinoor 10, 171-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil, 80.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morraji Gokuldas 1000, nil 400.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil, 50
Minerva 100, nil 75
Model Mills Nagpur 250, nil 80.
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 135.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 176-4.
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 256-4.
Phoenix 100, 340.
Premier 10, nil 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 52.
Simplex 150, 46-4.
Sholapur 1000, 1575.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/8
Swadeshi 100 372-8.
Tata Mill 25, nil 35
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2210.
Western India Shipping 1,000, 810.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50, 2-8, 89.
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 15.
Eastern £5 77.
Imperial Bank 500, 1240.
Imperial P. P. 306-4.
Union 5, 3-2.
P & O Bank £10 101. xd
[illegible]MENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 8d. xd. 16-12.
Gwalior Cement 10, 80.
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y, 145.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd 11-4.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 176-4.
Katni Def 635.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Pranij 400 81/11 765.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 84.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11-8 90.
Gujarat 100, 2/4/8, 71.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12'6 74.
Larkhana 100, 1f, 84.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21 60.
Mymensingh 100, 2/11/60, 82
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4, 82.
Sialkot Narowal 100, 2/4/8 84
Sara Shajgun, 100 2-6-91 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 665.
Upper Sind 100 nil 74

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedab Electric 100. 7 8y 122|8.
Surat Electric 6 100 8/6y xd 135.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 656-4.
Bombay Tram Ord. 129-6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1195.
Tata Power 1050, nil, 522-8.
Karachi Electricity (10) 0 41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 plus 20
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12
New Berar 500 75y 770
New Mofussil 400, 491/4
New Prince of Wales 500 2n 409 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1.. 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 3n 1725.
Jupiter General Insurance Or. 15, 7-10.
New India Assurance 10, 17-4.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Securit Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 6, 261-4.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 18
Belapur Co 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 181-4.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F. Corporation 670.
Burma Corp. 10, Rs. 9-4.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8-3.
Tata Construction xd. 34-8.
Tata Ord 46-12.
Tata Iron Def. 302-8.
Bombay Telephone 50, 56.
Assur Veerji Mills B, 7 0f, 55.
Bombay Steam T [illegible] 100 102-8
Kastoorchand [illegible] T [illegible] 60
Tata Hydro Def. 107.
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 103-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80
Tata 1st Pref. 130-8.
Tata 2nd Pref. 65-4.
Andhra Pref 965.
Tata Power Pref 1072-8.
Tata Hydro Pref 1022-8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b Spot 7-5/8d. Eellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 18.

Copper, Braziers	£92-1/2
Yellow Metal	£67-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£16-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£163-1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Mar. close at 7s. 2-1/2d. up 1/2d.
May close at 7s. 4d.—0d.
July close at 7s. 5-5/8d.—1/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel doll. 1.04 up 1/4.
May per bushel doll. 1.07-3/4 up 1/2.
July per bushel doll. 1.05-5/8 up 3/8.

ARENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

May 19.35—5.
June 19.55—5.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & C.:—"Market advanced in consequence of better textile business in America, but are not confident of higher prices yet."

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers Mar./Apl. 35/6
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers March 34/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers Afloat 38/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Nominal May/June 40/6

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 18.

Demand Bills 485.93

LATEST COTTON NEWS.

Market Active And Strong.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Following latest cotton cables have been received:—

Hemelryk:—"Improved tone Manchester more cloth contracts."

Grunning:—"There is more disposition to buy than for some time. Demand principally for near positions owing to the South holding above shipping parity. Our opinion is that prices have touched bottom for the present."

Reuter:—"Market was active and strong on trade buying and also by covering by shorts and foreign buying."

Liverpool:—"Advanced in consequence of better textile business America but are not confident of higher prices yet."

A Fair Risk.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Present prices reasonable but we hesitate to express the opinion that present prices are safe, because favourable planting weather would probably cause decline. However, we think it a fair risk of buying on setbacks on chance unfavourable weather."

Not Confident Of Higher Prices.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 18th March 1930:—

"Market advanced in consequence of better Textile business in America, but are not confident of higher prices yet."

Messrs Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following telefram from their Liverpool friends:

Bombay, Mar. 19.

(1) "Improved tone Manchester more cloth contracts."

(2) "There is a more general desire to buy than for some; demand principally for near positions owing to the South holding above parity our opinion is that prices have touched bottom for the present."

Market was active and strong on trade buying and also by covering by shorts and foreign buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 18.

May	.....	15.55 plus .38
July	.....	15.62 plus .34
October	.....	15.48 plus .26
December	.....	15.65 plus .23
January	.....	15.65 plus .18
Middling Spot		15.55 plus .50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 18.

March	.....	15.07 plus .42
May	.....	15.28 plus .43
Middling Spot		15.20 plus .44

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 18.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

May	.....	15.45 plus .59
July		15.53 plus .47
October		15.35 plus .26

New York 11-45 a.m.—

May		15.30 plus .24
July		15.39 plus .20
October		15.26 plus .07

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 18.

Bales.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

	To-day's Closing
Scinde, fully good	4.55 Unchanged
Scinde, fine	4.80 Unchanged
Scinde, Superfine	5.05 Unchanged
Bengal good	4.30 Unchanged
Bengal fully good	4.55 Unchanged
Bengal fine	4.80 Unchanged
Oomra good	5.00 Unchanged
Oomra fully good	5.30 Unchanged
Oomra fine	5.60 Unchanged
Broach, fully good	5.85 Unchanged
Broach fine	6.10 Unchanged
Broach Superfine	6.35 Unchanged

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

March	12.89 plus .11
May	13.05 plus .23
July	13.05 plus .23
November	12.95 plus .29
December	12.95 plus .29
January	13.00 plus .29
Sakellis, F. G. F. Spot	13.70 plus .20

The BUILDING CONTRACTOR —your friend and ours— because he knows & specifies

KATNI CEMENT
CASTLE BRAND

AS THE BEST

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

In response to the New York prices which were 39 points up, the local market (Broach April/May) opened at 263. Owing to some purchases the prices went up to 265. In response to a decline in the opening Liverpool prices the prices fell to 264/8 and when the market closed at 5-15 p.m. the prices were as under:—

Broach A./M. 261-0-0
Broach J./A. 272-8.
Oomra March 220-12
Oomra May 225
Oomra July 234
Bengal March 188-0
Bengal May 192-0-0
Bengal July 199/
Broach A./M. highest 265
Broach A./M. lowest 261-0

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, March 19.

Bengal March 192.
Bengal May 197.
Bengal July 203.
Broach A./M. 263.
Broach J./A. 275,
Umra March 222
Umra May 228.
Umra July 236.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, March 19

Bengal	204	199	194	188
Sind	209	204	199	193
Punjab	202	197	192	186
Rajputana	204	199	194	188
Broach	263	260	255	—
Umra	231	227	223	219
CP No 1	247	243	239	235
C P No 2	239	235	231	229
Muthia	—	—	218	213

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 19.

100	S Joharmal	Shegaon	228¼
100	Do.	Dharwa	229¼
100	Japan T & Co.	Parbhani	231
100	Do.	Kundla	219½
100	Do.	Jalna	225
100	Tata & Co	Akola	225
200	Do.	Hingoli	225
100	Do.	Murtizapur	227
100	Do.	Jaora	220
100	Do.	Anjanshinghi	228
100	Do.	Amraoti	227
100	Colaba Land Mill	Khirakya	234
100	Do.	Jaora	195
100	Do.	Indore	229
100	B Karshandas	Dharwa	225

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 19.
Ready. Ready.
Red leafy. Average.

	NEW.	OLD.
Bengal Superfine	210	.....
Bengal Fine	205	.....
Bengal F. G.	200	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	205	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	200	.....
Wardha-Hinga Fine	235/240	.....
Nagpur Savner Fine	240	.....
Yeotmal Fine	235	.....
Arvi Fine	235	.....
Amraoti Fine	220/230	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	225/230	.....
Mulkapur Fine	220/225	.....
Khandesh Fine	215/220	.....
Muthia Fine	220	.....
Muthia F. G.	215	.....
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Parbhani Sailu F.G.GS	.....	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	230	.....
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	265/70	.....
Broach F.G.	260/265	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	335
Miraj/Sangli	.....	270
Compta Good	.....	265
Jinja	....	380
Busoga	....	390

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 19.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 March
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 15th April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 15/30 April/May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/16 1/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 60 days' 134 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 132¼.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 3/16 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/8 19th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 18th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.885 18th inst
London/Switzerland 25.12½ 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.
Gold £4.4.11 1/4 17th inst.; £4.4.10 1/8 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 17th inst.; 19 3/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 19, 17th inst.; 19 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 42 1/8, 17th inst; 42, 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 29/32 per cent. 17th inst; 2 27/32 per cent. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 15/16 per cent. 17th inst. 2 29/32 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/4 per cent. nominal.
3 mos 5 per cent
6 mos 4 1-2 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Steady

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 18

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton. Nominal Apl./May £18-0-0
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton. Nominal May/June £18-0-0
Rapeseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. Paid Mar./Apl. £16-11-3
Linseed, Bombay, (London, ton. Sellers Mar./Apl. £19-0-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 18.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers May/Aug. 36/6
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers Sep./Dec. 36/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 19.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66-7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|7
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94|15.
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-5.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72|8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

FORWARD RATES.

1st April Settlement 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66-3.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-4-0
Tone of Market:—Easy.

Tone of Silver: Quiet. No special feature. Very little doing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 19.

3 Months Discounts 2-27/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 29/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent
Call Money 6 1/2 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 10-1/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
Mar./Apl. per cwt 10/3 Sellers.
July/Sept. per cwt 10/6 a Value.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 10/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
Value.
Mar5./Apl. 10/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Mar./Apl. per cwt 10/4 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton. Sellers Apl./May £6-2-6
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton. Sellers Mar./Apl. £15-6-3
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Continent), ton. Paid Mar./Apl. £13-17-6
Sellers later offered at £14-5-0 for this shipment.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Mch.	Ranpura ..	ALL	16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
25	Malwa* ..		11,000
26	Narkunda x ..	NOW SAIL	16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,85
5 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi ..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkunda x ..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana* ..		16,568
Sept. 6	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£188	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£196	£80
To Marseilles and back	£109	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £50	£ 90

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinoch Maru ..	12th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru..	22nd Mar.	31st
Tasumania Maru	22nd Mar.	5th Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr
Heimei Maru ..	8th Apr	18th Apr.
Meigen Maru ..	8th Apr.	22nd Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930 Date about		traits China & Japan.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore	
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
28 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Aus. tralia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
21 Mar.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
22 Mar.	Chakla	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
24 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
26 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.
26 Mar	Barjora .	Verawal, Mangrol Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves
Tajima Maru ..	*6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
*San Francisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	26 Mar.
*Tokushima ,,	5976	20 Mar	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14 May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
*From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	2 Apr.	9 Apr.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	14 Apr.	22 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING
Only drop a card to get a copy of
Kam Shastra
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G GRAI,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Sir. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. ules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
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BOOKS OF THE HOUR

GANDHI:

HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(His trial—an idealistic policy in the twentieth century.) An address delivered at the opening of the "Conference des Avocats," Paris, by Madamoiselle Juliett Veillier. Price Re. One.

Seven Months with Mahatma Gandhi. Vol. I
By Krishna Das. This latest publication gives an inside view of the Non-Co-operation movement (1921-22.) Price Rs. 3-8.

M. K. Gandhi.
An Indian Patriot in South Africa. By Rev. Joseph J. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Amphill. Re. 1. To Subs. of "The Indian Review" As. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(A biography and an essay in appreciation). By R. M. Gray and Manilal C. Parekh. Rs. 2-0-0 net.

Mahatma Gandhi.
A sketch of his life and career with copious extracts from his speeches and writings. (Natesan's National Biographies Series.) Price As. 4.

Gandhi's Letters on Indian Affairs.
These letters culled from the writings of Mr. Gandhi constitute a document of considerable interest to the student of Indian affairs. Price Re. 1-4 net.

Gandhiji In Indian Villages.
By Mahadev Desai. The author is Mr. Gandhi's Private Secretary. Rs. 2.

Young India.
Reprint from the "Young India" edited by Mahatma Gandhi. It contains also a history of the Non-Co-operation movement by Babu Rajendra Prasad. Vol. I. 1919-1922. Price Rs. 4. Vol. II 1924-26. Price Rs. 4. (Please note that a set of 2 Vols. costs Rs. 8.)

Ethical Religion or Neethi Dharma.
By M. K. Gandhi. Translated from the Hindi by Rama Aiyar, M.A. with an appreciation of the author by Rev. A. J. Holmes, the American Missionary. Price Rs. 0-8-0.

A Guide to Health.
By Mahatma Gandhi. (Translated from the Hindi by A. Rama Aiyar, M.A.) Price As. 12.

Gandhi and Non-Violent Resistance.
Being a collection of impressions of various persons all over the world collected for the first time by Miss Blanche Watson of New York. Cloth Bound. Rs. 3-0-0.

The Wheel of Fortune.
Essays, culled from Gandhi's writings in support of his Khaddar Programme. Re. 1-0-0.

Swaraj in One Year.
By Mahatma Gandhi. (Reprints from "Young India".) Price As. 0-8-0.

Great Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi.
Containing quotations from the noteworthy speeches and writings of Mr. Gandhi. Re. 1-0-0.

Freedom's Battle.
By Mahatma Gandhi—(Selections from his writings). Price Re. 1-8-0.

Satyagraha in South Africa.
By Mahatma Gandhi. This is translated by Valji Govindji Desai from the original Gujarati maintaining faithfully the spirit of the original. Price Rs. 4-8-0.

With Gandhiji in Ceylon.
By Mahadev Desai. Price 1-4-0.

Economics of Khaddar.
By Richard R. Gregg. This book is spoken of very highly by Mahatma Gandhi. Price Re. 1-8-0.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule.
By Mahatma Gandhi. In Mr. Gandhi's opinion it is a book which can be put into the hands of a child. Pocket edition. As. 8. To Subs. of "The Indian Review55. As. 6.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review": Indian Rs. 5 (Five); Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

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RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

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Your skin is constantly growing and decaying. Every moment small minute particles of dead tissue are being displaced by the new healthy skin *underneath*. Modern conditions tend to retard this natural process.

Nature must be helped to throw off all the accumulation of dead tissue, and so allow the fresh, new skin underneath to breathe. Mercolized Wax, applied occasionally, removes all the dead, discoloured cuticle, gradually and imperceptibly, and gives you a new complexion every day.

Remove that veil! Don't be ashamed of your skin. Nature has given you a clear, beautiful complexion *underneath* if you will only take the means to assist her in the process.

Ask your Chemist to-day all about this world-wide complexion beautifier, and remove the disfiguring veil of tissue which hides the real complexion.

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For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A trained and well experienced NURSE for a boy of three years. Must be of polite nature bearing a really good moral character. Starting pay from Rs. 50 to 150 according to qualifications. Selected candidates will be called for personal interviews and will be appointed in the first instance on one month's probation, if found satisfactory will be made permanent. Apply to the undersigned stating age, nationality qualifications. with testimonials, if any, before 18th inst., PRAKASH CHANDRA, Private Secretary to L. Pradumnkumar, Jain Rais, Saharanpur, U. P.
A R2253

WANTED.—A qualified LADY DOCTOR (preferably a Hindu) for Sheth Kalianji Ladha and Bai Navibai K. Ladha Charitable Dispensary at Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. Apply stating terms and sending copies of testimonials to the TRUSTEES, Bai Kabibai Charities, 1, Samuel Street, Bombay No. 3.
A R2258

WANTED.—3 OPERATOR, who can prepare wet and dry plate negatives for Half Tone and Tri-colour Blocks. 4 ETCHERS, who can etch Half Tone and Tricolour Blocks. 6 ETCHERS of Line Work. 1 who knows Stereo and Electro. 1 OPERATOR, who know photo Litho. Apply to F. W. & Co., LAHORE.
A R2255

WANTED—HEADMISTRESS for an A. V. Girls' School in Karachi. Salary according to qualifications. Hindi speaking Hindu preferred. Apply to No. 2470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2251

WANTED—Reliable and influential COMMISSION AGENTS to sell our Carpet, Tweed and Blanket Woollen Yarns. Apply with references To THE SHAIKH GULAM SADIK WOOLLEN MILLS, AMRITSAR.
A 416

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—VIOLIN in case left in Andheri local on 17th, leaving Marine Lines 5.31 p.m. Finder will be rewarded. Communicate with C. VAZ, WILLINGDON, Santa Cruz.
PB R2256

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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A ENGLISH-KNOWING GIRL, most beautiful of 18 years age, unmarried, of Syed Muslim caste, is to be married with a respectable man, who is a graduate and earning Rs. 300 or more monthly or his family circumstances should be very good, so as to pass life happily. The girl has fair knowledge of English, Arabic and Persian as well. Could correspond in English and talk English very fluently, possesses all necessary knowledge of household work. The relatives and brothers of the girl are graduates and holding high positions in Government offices such as 1st Class Magistrates and High Court Judges. The family is Jahagirdar from the olden days. Applications are invited from those only who are well-to-do and are in equal status with the above. All communications to be addressed to Mr. N. G. KARANDIKER, Dubash Terraces, Bombay 4. No personal interview allowed till asked for.
M R2250

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THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1930, at 6 p.m (S. T.), in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1929.
2. To elect six members of the Managing Committee in accordance with the returns of the voting papers, for the current year.
3. To appoint two Auditors for 1930

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 17th March, 1930.
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THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1930, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Association situated at 16, Shaikmemon Street, Bombay, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the Resolution termed in Gujrati, the approximate translation of which is as under:—

"This meeting resolves that the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act XIV of 1922, under which the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., is working, expires on the 31st December, 1930. That we should not commence Trading in 1930-31 New Crop, if the said Act shall be extended as it is in the matter of the constitution of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd.

"That all the Directors of the Board representing the Brokers' Panel and all the Members of the Representative Committee representing the Brokers' Panel should resign if no satisfaction is given to this Association, in the matter of the constitution of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., on or before the 20th April, 1930, and if accordingly, any Director or any Member of the Representative Committee shall not resign, the Association will lose confidence in him, pass a vote of censure and take due steps against him."

By Order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
RATILAL T. THAKKER,
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 18th March, 1930.
424

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSORS AND READERS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of PROFESSORSHIPS OF ECONOMICS on the scale of pay of Rs. 800-50-1000 per mensem, and Readerships in Sociology on the scale of pay of Rs. 550-50-750 per mensem, at the University School of Economics and Sociology.

The applicants should submit, through their present employers, if any, six copies of their applications, testimonials, etc., stating therein their (a) age, (b) academic career, (c) previous teaching experience, (d) publications, if any, (e) the research work done or directed by them. Applications wanting in any of the above particulars will not be considered.

The successful applicants will, in the first instance, be appointed on probation for a period not exceeding five years, and will thereafter, if found satisfactory, be confirmed in their appointments. During the probationary period, as for the rest of their service, they will be admitted to the benefits of the University Provident Fund.

Canvassing support, directly or indirectly, will disqualify the applicant concerned.

Applications should reach the University Registrar not later than the 25th April, 1930.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th March, 1930.
385

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 188 OF 1930.

Re: RUSTOMJI DOSSABHOY TATA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Russ & Co., at 375, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ... ... A Debtor.
Ex-parte: WILLIAM ERSKINE MAWHOOD and Others Petitioning Creditors.

On the 18th day of March, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
428

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of THAKKAR NARSI OOMARSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, and out of employment, lately resided at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased

THAKKAR RAMJI NARSI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, son of the deceased and a Clerk in private service, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

12th day of March, 1930.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
429

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1613 of 1929.

Dr. RAMACHANDRA KASHINATH DHURU and Others. Plaintiffs.

VINAYAK JANARDHAN PATHARE and Others Defendants.

To,
VINAYAK JANARDHAN PATHARE, Esq.,
1st Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, 1930, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard by Counsel on the part of the abovenamed Plaintiffs for an Order:—

(a) That the Defendants 1 and 3 to 9 may be ordered to pay to the Court Receiver the sum of Rs. 325 by way of compensation for use and occupation of the 2nd floor and the loft of the property herein for five months from 14th October, 1929, to 13th March, 1930, (both days inclusive) and a further sum of Rs. 65 per month for such use and occupation from 14th March 1930 till delivery of possession of the said 2nd floor and the loft to the Court Receiver.
(b) That the Defendants 1 and 3 to 9 may be ordered to vacate forthwith and deliver over quiet and peaceful possession of the said 2nd floor and the loft to the Court Receiver, and
(c) That the Defendants 1 and 3 to 9 may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of the Notice of Motion or the same may otherwise be provided for.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1930.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SANJIT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
431

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHAGIRTHIBAI alias BHAGIRATHIBAI, widow of Nanabhoy Bhaiji Kashikar alias Nana Bhaya (Bhaijie) alias Nana Bhai alias Nana Bhaijie, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widow, residing at Kshatriya Dnyati Niwas, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased,

KESARINATH SHAMRAO RELE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Kshatriya Dnyati Niwas, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY,

The 28th day of February, 1930.

Messrs. RELE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
427

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF FORT STREET AND MODY STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1411 of 1928 (Tribhowandas vs. Bai Ratanbai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises,—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Fort Street, admeasuring about 554 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 609, 608, 609-610, New Nos. 5729, 5733, 5740, Old Survey Nos. 1270, 1269, 1/1271, New Survey Nos. 1, 2/8489, 2/8490, 3/8490, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1231, 1232, 1233, Fort Division, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2020, 2018, 2019, 2630 (1), Old Street Nos. 267-269, 261-263-265, 57, New Street Nos. 10/3/5/7/93/97 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Veerjiwandas Madhavdas and now of Sir Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas, Raghunathdas Gopaldas and Shamrao Pandurang, on the West partly by Fort Street and partly by Mody Street, on the South formerly by the remainder of the common passage now changed into Mody Street, and on the North by Fort Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF DRAWING TODDY FROM THE DATE-TREES, CUTTING GRASS, CULTIVATING LAND AND SELLING MANURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Mahaluxmi Kutchra Siding Office the rights of cutting grass from New Mahomedan Cemetery No. 81, Antop Hill, race-course stables to Love Grove Pumping Station Quarters, Haines Road Cemetery, etc., the rights of cultivating the grounds at Haines Road, Clerk Road, Arthur Road, etc. and the rights of drawing toddy from the date trees at Haines Road and selling manure for one year etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the office of Head Supervisor, Conservancy Branch, Annesley Road, off. Lamington Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY.)

Under instructions from the G. I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st March 1930 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda, jowari, husk, wari, castorseed, toor, groundnutseed and sweeping grain and bags of cotton, empty iron cases, barrels and drums, iron clips, tarpaulins, glass, books, toys, luggage, paint, biscuits, wooden planks and frames, gunny bags, iron pulley, bars, empty cases, crates, and other various articles, etc., etc.

N. B.—50 per cent. Cash Deposit. Delivery against balance within 10 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIE HOUSE.

OPENING TO-MORROW, MARCH 21st

AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8 (Inclusive of Tax).
COMPLIMENTARY LISTS ABSOLUTELY SUSPENDED.

THE RIALTO NEXT Saturday

The strongest Man of the world

MACISTE

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JUDITH & HOLLOPHERNES

An intense Drama of Love and Vengeance based on the Famous Biblical Legend.

EVERY NIGHT **FIVE GIFTS** EVERY NIGHT

FOR ENTRANCE 1st Rs. 200 Rs. 2nd Rs. 100 Rs. 3rd Rs. 50 Rs. 4th Rs. 25 Rs. RIDES 25 Rs.

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GIVEN AWAY TOTAL **Rs. 30,000 Rs.** AT

Rs. 400 EVERY NIGHT Rs. 400

FROM 15TH MARCH TO 31ST MAY 1930

LOCATION - GOWALIA TANK

Admission Annas TWO

CRABBIE'S CELEBRATED **GINGER WINE**

(BLUE LABEL)

THE MOST POPULAR DRINK THROUGHOUT INDIA

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS AND STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & Co LTD LEITH, SCOTLAND

G. I. P. STRIKERS' FUTURE ?

Railway Board's Ominous Silence.

The General Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has sent the following as a complaint against the regularity and high-handedness of Postal working:—

After the trouble in Bhusaval is over, there was some misunderstanding and to clear the same, the Head Office issued wires to all Branches to hold on. The text of the wire runs as follows:—

"Hold firm, Delhi negotiations hopeful. Must withhold resumption."

Such an ordinary message transmitted on 14th instant have been withheld and intimated to us on 17th, giving therein that the message is objectionable.

JHANSI HOLDING STRONG.

JHANSI, March 17.

The situation at this place was for some days stationary but it has begun to gain strength again. Our volunteers have also begun offering Satyagraha following the example of Kurla people. We are also here prepared for the Satyagraha if it is so decided by the Satyagraha Committee.

The District Magistrate and the S. P. yesterday toured through the quarters known as Nagra and Nou Number Pulia to ascertain the strength and the possibility of Satyagraha movement at Jhansi. They were greeted with the clear cut replies from the strikers of their determination to offer Satyagraha since the Railway Board had till now given a perfectly cold shoulder to their vital demands. This must have surely upset these Government officers. We had sent the following wire yesterday to Mr. Ruiker, which was withheld by the Government as being objectionable. The wire runs:—"Jhansi Division cent per cent for extreme form of Satyagraha. Rank and file awaiting your orders anxiously."

TRAMPLED DOWN!

BINA, March 15.

On 13th March 1930 the Bina strikers offered Satyagraha at the gates of Loco Head Clerk, who not minding trampled them mercilessly. This was repeated at two Indian Carriage examiners houses, which was successful. Strikers are firm and peaceful.

WORKERS REFUSED JOBS.

The following are the wire messages received by the Union's Head Office, with regard to the reinstatement of all strikers, when they offered themselves for work.

Katni-Merwara, March '6.

"All strikers reported duty fifteenth. Only three taken."

BHOPAL, March 17.

"All offered for duty on fourteenth. None taken; holding on till all taken simultaneously. Addressed Sir George Rainy, Delhi."—Secretary.

The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has sent the following wire to Viceroy and leaders, New Delhi:—

"Agent withholding January wages of Pearl, Matunga, Workshopmen and other strikers arrange immediate payment."—Ruiker, Ginwala.

Mr. Ruiker, has sent the following wire to Mr. Giri, Secretary, A. I. R. Federation, Behrampur:—

"Strike suspended Bhusaval decision 95 per cent strikers on line refused posts, names not entered waiting list; without vacating quarters. Impossible discontinue strike if such revengeful action continued. Union now compelled continue strike. Intervene. Wire Railway Board immediate action Situation serious."

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

KHANDWA, March 15.

The strikers, with the general consent of the public in general have decided to organise an effective social boycott on all the blacklegs. There was a little disturbance here due to Bhusaval incident. Now it is being repaired as all those who reported to resume duty, have been refused reinstatement.

MURTIJAPUR STATION.

MURTIJAPUR, March 16.

News regarding the gravity of the strike at Murtizapur, which was received here shows good progress on the part of the Satyagrahis. Out of the whole number 118 strikers, who reported themselves all were told that their vacancies have been filled up and that their names may be registered.

BINA FIRM.

BINA, March 16.

The strike situation is very strong and firm. You need not be anxious of Bina. If Satyagraha is to be started, we are ever ready.

NEWS FROM KASARA.

KASARA, March 16.

A very serious wail of tears is being noticed by our correspondent, when he visited Kasara. After the misunderstanding of the Bhusaval incident, out of the whole number over 1,000, only some 10 of Loco Staff out of 118 and 1 from 19 fitters none from the Traffic Staff are to be taken on duty.

Strikers in their general meeting openly declared that unless all are unconditionally reinstated no one would join duty. Some temptation it is heard is being shown to the workers to resume duty but so far no one has fallen a prey to the same. The workers are quite peaceful and firm and would hold on for a longer period.

NO RESUMPTION AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, March 17.

90 per cent strikers refused work by Railway officials hence no resumption on 15th instant and onwards. Strikers are firm in their resolve. Enrolment of volunteers for Satyagraha and picketing vigorously going on. Situation grave. Public keenly watching developments.

HELP G. I. P. MEN.

—:o:—

Appeal To Generous Bombay.

The following appeal has been issued under the signatures of Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, V. B. Purandare, M. H. Vakil, S. V. Deshapande, M. Fernandes, J. N. Choksy, K. F. Nariman to the public of Bombay for funds to assist the G. I. P. Strikers:

You are aware that the G. I. P. workers are on strike for the last six weeks, to secure demands, which are admitted by all to be quite modest and reasonable; the authorities are in no mood to grant even these minimum demands; on the other hand, they are doing their best with the help of blacklegs to starve the workers into submission.

The workers have held on so far with magnificent courage and tenacity. But having carried on strike without relief for a month, the workers are suffering severe hardships for want of resources. The hardships, however, have steeled the workers to carry on the fight more grimly.

Under the circumstances, we propose to form immediately a strong, broad bottomed relief committee and help them to win their just demands with as little hardships as possible.

We, therefore, propose to invite various sympathetic and influential persons from various sympathetic organisations to help us to form such a strong relief committee.

We, therefore, request your presence at an informal meeting, where plans and the programme of the proposed committee will be brought forward for discussion and consideration. We hope you will co-operate with us whole-heartedly so as to bring immediately into existence the Relief Committee and make it function without delay.

BHUSAVAL STRIKE NEWS

Vice-President, Railwaymen's Union, Bhusaval writes:—

On 17-3-30 two picketers Vaidya and Sharma were fined Rs. 20 each by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Ghatge under section 65 B of the District Police Act. Though the police officers admitted that their picketing was perfectly non-violent and peaceful still the magistrate held it as obstructing the traffic in the road.

Five high class ladies (Mrs. Apte, Thatte, Khanapurkar, and Manajirao) have persuaded 25 office clerks to go strike and were successful.

There are two cases against 18 Satyagrahis; one, under section 107 of the Cri. Pro. Code and other under sections 342 and 147 I.P.C. beore the D.M.

The one under section 107 Cri. Pro. Code (for keeping peace) is adjourned to 1-4-30 as the accused asked to move the High Court for transfer of the case.

The other under section 342 (for wrongful confinement) and 147 (for rioting) I.P.C. is transferred to the file of Mr. Potnis, 2nd Class Magistrate, Jalgaon by the D.M. and it is fixed for hearing to-morrow. All the accused are in good spirits and show that they realize the full significance of passive resistance to which they have resorted. Their food arrangements are being properly arranged as per sub-jail rules. Messers. Kanade and Khare and Paranjpe are defending them.

THE EXCELSIOR INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

The Excelsior Industrial Fair opened on Saturday last on the grounds opposite the Mint, Fort. It is an exhibition of Indian and foreign products, and judging by rush of visitors on the first two nights, it bids fair to be popular both with the public as well as the traders. The stalls in the Fair are nicely arranged and present a charming sight to the eye.

The management of the Fair have erected a circular dance theater in the middle of the grounds for dancing and cabaret. Dances daily commence at 9 p.m. and continue till 1 a.m. to the accompaniment of the Merry Warblers Dance Orchestra, specially engaged for the occasion.

Among the other attractions of the Fair are two Vaudeville theatres, radio broad-casting, a palm court dance floor and a variety of clean, health, out-door games and other amusements. The management have decided to make weekly donations to various deserving institutions. Besides Rs. 200 will be given away daily to the lucky ticket-holder.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI & BOMBAY LAWYERS.

PUBLIC MEETING TO CONGRATULATE HIM ON HIS COURAGEOUS SACRIFICE

A meting of the members of the legal profession practising in different Courts of the City of Bombay will be held to-day at Blavatsky Lodge (Theosophical Society) at French Bridge, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to express their disapproval of the arrest of and sentence passed on Mr. VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL, Bar-at-Law, and to congratulate him on his courageous sacrifice. It is earnestly requested that all the members of the profession will kindly make it a point to attend.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside.

WOMEN OF INDIA SURVEY.

Why Indian Women Refuse To Participate.

of the All-India Women's Conference was entrusted at the Patna Session to send a reply to the questionaire issued by the National Union of Societies for equal citizenship. While the Secretary was trying to collect information required for the questionaire she learnt from reports issued in the papers that some of the people engaged in the work of compiling the women of India Survey were already known to hold views which were prejuricial to India. This gave use to some correspondence between Miss Rathbone one of the editors of the proposed women of India Survey and the Social Secretary on behalf of the Standing Committee. As a result of this the Secretary has now been authorised to send the following letter to Miss Rathbone.

From,—Mrs. B. Nehru, Secretary, Social Section, All-India Women's Conference.

To,

Miss Rathbone M.P., Editor, Women of India Survey, 4, Tufton Street, London.

Dear Madam,

I thank you for your letter of the 26th September 1929 in reply to mine of the 9th September. I regret the delay in replying which is due to the fact that the matter had to be placed before the Standing Committee which met in connection with the All-India Women's Conference in the third week of January at Bombay. While it has noted with satisfaction that it is your intention to make any Survey of Women in India as clear and accurate as possible, the Committee after full discussion of all the points involved voted unanimously against taking any share or responsibility in producing the Survey of India proposed to be issued under the auspices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and under your Editorship, for the following reasons:—

1. That events are moving at such a rapid speed in India that such a Survey would be out of date in a very short time.

2. That it is undesirable that such a Survey should be undertaken at all by women of a different nation.

3. That such a Survey connot adequately and surely be made by women who do not know India by long residence and by sympathetic co-operation in the life of its women.

4. That the placing of statistics of to-day without reference to the inclusion of statistics and conditions of the past when India had not been invaded by foreigners (arts, learing philosophy, trade, riches, political system, religion, etc.) would give an entirely misleading picture and that if such statistics and statments were included they would be bound to have such political implications as would not be agreeable to the National Union to publish under their present political restrictions.

5. Without such an investigation into the roots of the present state of affairs, the book would be liable to do more harm than good.

All India Women's Conference would much prefer that those who have the interests of this country at heart would come and work with the people who are changing the present statistics.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Co.) RAMESHWAR NEHRU,

KAKORI PRISONERS DYING.

—:o:—

Condition Of Gupta And Baxi.

BENARESE, March 19.

The Secretary of the Bareilly District Congress Committee wires that the condition of the Kakori prisoners Manamothnath Gupta and Sachindra Baxi who are on hungerstrike in the Bareilly jail has been very serious and both are on deathbed. Sit. Kali Baxi, father of Sachindra and Manindra, brother of Manamothnath with other relatives left to-day for Bareilly by the Peshawar Express. The Benarese people are arranging to bring their corpses here for funeral ceemony.—Free Press.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

—:o:—

Defence Charge Against "Times Of India."

MEERUT, Mar. 19.

At the outset of the proceedings in the alleged conspiracy case to-day Mr. Sinha, defence counsel, drew the attention of the court to certain paragraphs in the "Times of India" dated February 25 which he submitted amounted to a gross contempt of court and prayed that the court be pleased to report to the High Court for action to be taken against the Editor, Printer and Publisher under Contempt of Courts Act. After reading certain passages, Mr. Sinha said their publication was not merely prejudicial to the accused, but also most mischievous. The trial was held with the help of assessors; and such a publication was likely to influence their opinion. While the case was in the lower court similar comments had appeared in the paper and the defence had drawn the Magistrate's attention to them several times, but he took no serious step. In the present case, however, conditions were different and he would press that action be taken.

The Court enquired why there was delay in moving the matter.

Mr. Sinha replied that the passages were brought to his notice only this morning.

The Court pointed out that it was a publication of some reports of the Bombay Government.

Mr. Sinha replied that this would not save the paper as any one who published or republished the report could be proceeded against. Law was quite clear on this point. Although the primary offender was the Bombay Government yet he would confine his application for the present against the "Times of India" alone.

Dinner To Arthur Moore.

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Frequent jocular interruptions and mild good-humoured protests lent great liveliness to the speeches which were rather unexpectedly made at the dinner given in honour of Mr. Arthur Moore at the Attern Hostel by a Committee of the Assembly Members. About twenty members of the Central Legislature were present and Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Deputy President presided. No official was present nor any European Member. It was originally felt that in view of the atmosphere which surrounded the Watch and Ward decision, it would be advisagle not to permit speeches, but it was also realised that a political dinner without speeches would leave a sense of emptiness.—F. P.

INSOLVENT BROKER'S "CARD."

—:o:—

Official Assignee's Claim Disallowed.

Judgment was delivered by Justice Sir Norman Kemp at the High Court in the suit filed by the Official Assignee against the Stock Exchange Board and its President Mr. K. R. P. Shroff claiming to recover sale proceeds of an insolvent broker's card for the benefit of his creditors.

Virji Madhavji, a member of the Stock Exchange was declared a defaulter in June 1925, and soon after was adjudicated an insolvent by the High Court. His effects then became vested in the Official Assignee who also claimed the right of selling his "broker's card" and distributing the sale proceeds among the general body of his creditors. The Board (defendants) contended that the card was a personal privilege of a member and was forfeited on his becoming a defaulter.

His Lordship held that the insolvents' card could not be vested in the Official Assignee under the Transfer of Property Act. But the defendants were bound to sell the card, six months after a member became defaulter, and such sale proceeds should be deducted 'pro rata' from the claims they had against the insolvent. The suit was therefore, dismissed and the plaintiff ordered to pay the cost.

RATIFICATIONS OF CONVENTIONS.

The Statutory Obligations.

GOVT. INSTITUTE MEASURES FOR GIVING EFFECT.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

The Council of State held a forty-minutes sitting this morning to tansact official business. At the outset Mr. Woodhead, Commerce Secretary, laid on the table a list of further commercial treaties which affected India.

The same Member next moved the consideration of the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill. The Bill, he said, made minor changes in the Tariff schedule, the most imporant of which related to the abolition of fifteen per cent duty on barks, as it is regarded as raw material of an important industry. The Bill next proposed to raise the duty to five rupees per pound on substances from which sachcharine could readily be made. Lastly, it proposed to make all domestic refrigerators liable to duty at the general rate of fifteen per cent "Ad vaalorem". The Council passed the Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

On the motion of Sir Arthur Mcwatters, the House passed the Indian Income Tax Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly after the Finance Secretary had explained that the Bill was the outcome of a ruling of the Madras High Court, and proposed to amend the law so as to permit the deduction of such payments from employers' income as business expenses.

RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Council next passed the Railway Act Amendment Bill also passed by the Assembly after Mr. Hayman had told the House that in the opinion of Government the time had now come to institute measures for giving effect to the statutory obligations incurred by the ratification of the Geneva and Washington Conventions; and the first step in the direction was to create a competent authority which would specify the branches of railway work and frame other rules for the purpose. The Bill empowered the Government to regulate the hours of work and periods of rest of railway servants other than those working in factories and mines.

STEEL PROTECTION.

The House, on the motion of Mr. Woodhead, passed the Steel Protion Bill, and accepted the motion of Sir Mahomed Habibullah for the election of two Muslim Members to the Haj Standing Committee. Sir Mahomed Habibullah traced the history of the motion which he said was the outcome of the recommendations of the Haj Enquiry Committee. The Government had accepted that particular recommendation in view of the fact that the season was now in progress, and they expected the proposed committee to be as useful as the Emigration Committee.

Sir Haroon Jafar congratulated the Government on giving effect to one of the most important recommendations of the Haj Committee, and hoped that other recommendations of that Committee would be given effect to shortly.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

CLOBE CYCLIST FRAM DAVAR OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Reaches Washington.

"Two cyclists, whose names are as tongue-twisting as the faraway points they have pedaled through on a globe-girdling tour, are visiting in Washington with their latest and most prized souvenir, an autograph of President Hoover, which they obtained Saturday noon shortly after their arival from Baltimore.

They are Fram Jamsetji Davar, 31 years old, a Parsi of Bombay, India, and Gustav Szatavjanik, 22 years old, of Vienna, Austria, who since January, 24, 1924, have ridden into almost every nation of Europe, skirted the northern and western shores of Africa, sailed to South America, and after an extensive journey there reached New York recently. They plan to leave tomorrow for Kansas City en route to the Orient, and thence to Vienna. They already have ridden more than 58,000 miles.

Their autograph album contains signatures of many notables, other than President Hoover, including those of nine kings, the former kaiser, Von Hindenburg, Col. Charles A. Linderberg, Dr. Hugo Eckner, of Graf Zeppelin fame, Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York, Mayor Broening of Baltimore and others.

The two adventurers plan to complete their round-the-world jaunt at Vienna by February of next year. En route they are paying their way by writing articles, selling curios to museums, wherever possible, selling photographs of interesting spots and obtaining data for a book they are writing." "WASHINGTON POST."

In a private letter, Mr. Davar states that he is indebted to Dr. King and Dr. Kahn, well-known eye specialist of Baltimore who most kindly attended to the trouble in his eyes, which have been slightly affected by his unsurpassed cycling tour.

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INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION.

—:o:—

Approved By Kisan Conference.

A PLEA FOR PANCHAYAT

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 18.

At Salone in the district of Bareilli, a Tehsil Conference began its sitting on March 17. Large number of Kisans, who were elected delegates, attended. Mr. Sriprakasa presided and among others who attended and spoke were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Doctor Syed Mahmud. Conference passed resolution supporting the Lahore Congress decision on Independence and declaring that sufferings and poverty of the Kisans would not end unless Panchayat Raj was established. Conference welcomed Gandhiji's march and pledged Tehsil to take full part in the campaign.

As a result of new settlement and proposals for enhancement of rent Kisans in the District are greatly agitated and owing to already high rent rates a great opposition has been aroused among them against these new enhancements. In view of this fact, resolution that was passed regarding payment of rent and new enhancements is of special interest and importance. Conference resolved that tenancy system of Oudh was unjust and oppressive, that a radical change was required in order to alleviate sufferings of peasants, that peasants should refuse to submit to new enhancement and that if they were subjected to repression on this account, they should refuse to pay any rent whatever. Peasants were also advised to start non-violent campaign if Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and they were asked, in that case, to continue the campaign till Mahatma was released. Further resolutions were passed supporting the Salt Tax campaign and advising the people to start preparations for manufacturing salt in their homes. Conference is continuing.—A. P.

Himabhai Institute.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 14.

The annual meeting of the Himabhai Institute was held yesterday when the following office bearers were re-elected. Colonel B. H. Nanavatty, C.I.E., President; Khan Bahadur H. P. Chahewalla, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas, Lady Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Mr. Mulchand A. Shah, Drs. P. Patel and Benjamin and Mr. A. K. Shethna members of the Managing Committee.

MILLOWNERS AND SWADESHI.

MOVE TO INDUCE MILL AGENTS TO USE SWADESHI CLOTH

AHMEDABAD, March 19.

Mr. Kastoorbhai Lalbhai has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the Millowners' Association:—

"The Millowners' Association urges every mill agent and all others concerned with the mill industry to use only pure Swadeshi cloth."—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Lawyers' meeting at Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge 6 p. m. to express disapproval of the arrest of and sentence passed on Sardar Vallabhbhai and to congratulate him on his courageours sacrifice, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate will preside.

All-India Meerut Day Demonstration processions to start from Youth League Headquarters at 8 a. m.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

£250,000 OFFERED FOR NEXT WEEK

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 19th March 1930 were rejected. £250,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 26th March 1930 on the same conditions as previously announced.

LAHORE EDITOR GRANTED BAIL.

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 19.

Mahashe Khushalchand, Editor of the "Daily Milap" who was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate on 10th March was to-day granted bail by the High Court. Khushalchand has filed an appeal against his conviction.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

POONA CITY, March 19.

The Secretary Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Poona City wires:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held last night at Poona, when Mr. G. V. Ketkar was elected President vice Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar resigned. The Committee further appointed a "War Council" consisting of Mr. Ketkar and Mr. Shankar Rao D. Deo with power to co-opt to carry on propaganda and to take steps to bring about civil disobedience in Maharashtra.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was elected member of the All-India Congress Committee in the place of Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta resigned.—A. P.

Parsi Fire Temple For Allahabad.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, March 19.

This afternoon Khan Bahadur Dastur Kaikobad, High Priest of the Parsis who specially came to Allahabad for the purpose performed the opening ceremony of a Parsi Fire Temple in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The temple has been erected by Mr. S. R. Gandhi, a leading Parsi merchant of the city at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees.—A. P.

The Nehrus At Ahmedabad.

—:o:—

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have proceeded to Ahmedabad via Agra.—A. P.

LARKANA, March 19.

Dr. Kitchlew after several meetings in Sind arrived here to-day accompanied by Swami Govindanand and was received by an enthusiastic crowd.

Addressing a meeting at Hyderabad he pleaded for Muslims to follow Gandhiji and to help the political sufferers. About Rs. 60 were collected on the spot.—Press Press.

THE LIGHTS OF INDIA

BY

An Overseas Visitor.

The new arrival, straining his eyes from the deck of a P. and O., first sees India as a twinkling semi-circle of electricity. As traveller or businessman, he goes from town to town, where the power stations hum and the streets are brightly lit. He dines beneath electric bulbs; he disconnects a current when he goes to bed. He thinks to himself, I have seen this and that, I am getting to know the country. And where is the real India, the India of small fields, of mud villages and scattered markets, the only India known to nine-tenths of the Indian population? There is no electric light here. The real India is the India of the kerosene lamp, of the soft golden light that glows from the doorways and illumines for a single moment the passing figure in the narrow street.

This India, which the traveller never sees and the world knows nothing of, is the India of Burmah-Shell. The ryot in his field watches the long train of bullock-carts winding slowly over the burning plain. He sees the flash of tins in the sun. His kerosene arrives at the village shop. And he thinks no more. It is cheap; the supply regular; Providence has evidently so ordained. Providence in this case is an organisation.

The kerosene originally reaches the Indian ports in tankers, long low boats, with boilers and funnel well astern, which pump their cargo through flexible pipes and underground conduits into great storage tanks. Tins bearing the marks of various brands are then filled from a machine resembling a huge iron udder, which is connected with the tanks and ensures perfect accuracy of quantity; though this accuracy is later checked by weighing. Save for those required by the local market, the tins are then packed into wagons on the company's private siding, and despatched by rail to the economic centres of the district which the port serves.

At each of these centres, of which there are more than eighteen hundred, is a railway depot, where the tins are stored in godowns, and whither, if the volume of trade justifies it, the oil is brought in tank wagons and pumped into smaller storage tanks. Each depot has its accredited agent, a local merchant of known integrity. In the more populous cities, there are sometimes two or three agents, who divide the area to be covered between them. To the agents come the dealers and hawkers through whom the oil is actually conveyed to the Indian home. If the price is slightly increased by the agent's commission of one pice a gallon, it is he who, in compensation, ensures that regularity of supply which it is Burmah-Shell's chief duty towards the people of India to maintain.— *Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 5*

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1930.

NOT A CALAMITY.

—:o:—

The fact that Dr. Gilder's adjournment motion in the Bombay Legislative Council to consider the situation caused by the General Medical Council's decision not to recognise Indian medical degrees was carried by the House without a single dissentient vote demonstrates the vital importance of the subject. The question is not a mere academic one but raises first class political issues. Reuter's cable announcing the British Medical Council's decision stated that the Council itself recognised that "the roots of the controversy extend far beyond the immediate point at issue, the factors to be considered including the proud and sensitive Indian Nationalism instinctively suspicious of British ideals of education and character." It is encouraging, indeed, that the British Medical Council has felt the force of the proud and sensitive Indian nationalism and that the Bombay Legislative Council has to a man vindicated that nationalism. For more reasons than one the Medical Council's decision is anything but a calamity. It is a most wholesome national irritant, which India needs now more than she ever did before. Accustomed long to subservience even on the part of the Indian Government, the Council ventured to make impossible demands, started bullying when for once it met with some resistance, and perhaps now thinks that it can bring both the Government and the people to their knees. The Council has yet to feel the full force of the proud and sensitive Indian nationalism.

The debate in the Bombay Council on the adjournment motion was remarkable. Mr. Gilder's speech was a complete exposure of the unreasonableness, the selfishness and the hypocrisy of the British Council Member after member attacked the Council at every point and not even officials ventured to put in a word for the would-be British Dictators. One of the speakers did not exaggerate the possible results of the British Council's conduct when he observed that "the friendly contact in which the Indian and the English students now were, would be lessened and the British connection with India would suffer." There was only one answer, he added, to the action of the Council, and it was that Indian students would give up going to British Universities. That is not the only answer. Retaliatory measures should immediately be adopted and recruitment to the public services in India of Britishers holding British qualifications only should immediately be stopped and a genuinely National Medical Council should immediately be established. Representatives of the Bombay Government—and we are glad to note that in this matter the General Member and the Education Minister have throughout taken up an attitude consistent with India's self-respect—thanked the Legislative Council for their debate and promised to place their common views before the Government of India. But the Governor of Bengal has ventured to disallow an adjournment motion similar to the Bombay one, though it was accepted by the President of the Bengal Legislative Council. But Bengal is hardly likely to take the Governor's ukase lying down. The final decision perhaps rests—for the time being—with the Secretary of State for India. It remains to be seen what is to be the next step in Dominion Status in action. In reality and in the long run the decision lies with the Indian people and particularly with the Indian medical profession and the consumers of allopathic drugs.

A PHILOSOPHER-POLITICIAN.

—:o:—

The late Earl of Balfour, whose death at the age of 82 is announced, ceased to be a commanding figure as soon as he was raised to the peerage in 1922. He ceased to be so, because he was born for the life of the House of Commons. It was in the Commons that his outstanding achievements were won. It was there that he fought his greatest fights and it was in its atmosphere that he shone most brilliantly. So was with William Pitt. But there was one fundamental difference between the two. While Pitt took politics as the most serious, in fact the only, business of his life, Arthur James Balfour's interest in politics was only secondary, his primary interest being the intellectual exercise which dabbling in it made possible. He was never more at home than when he entered the lists in the Commons which has seen few more masterly and charming debaters than Balfour. Indolence, it is said, was the keynote of his character—a refined indolence not, however, without cleverness of a somewhat cynical and superior type. He was in fact the most refined representative of his caste but he lacked that true culture which springs only from an imaginative and sympathetic insight into the feelings of the under-dog. That accounts for the horrors of his regime as Irish Secretary when he pursued a ruthless policy of coercion. And he added insult to injury by declaring that the Irish were politically incapable of self-government. It was not surprising, therefore, that throughout his long career as a politician, the wrongs of the oppressed and suppressed nationalities never evoked any passionate advocacy from him. His greatest service to his country was characteristic of the man—a negative one. He fought Chamberlain and his hordes hard on the issue of Tariff reform and in the process brought about the downfall of his own Government. But he saved Free Trade for England. He was distinguished among the politicians of his time for his interest in philosophy. But in this sphere, too, his contributions were not of an enduring character. He was not a great statesman, much less a great man. Yet he was one of the dominating figures in the public life of his country for many years. The secret lay in the illusive charm of his personality and the indisputable integrity of his character.

"INDIA'S POLITICAL CRISIS."

—:o:—

To the many evidences we have noticed of American sympathy with the Indian Swaraj movement may be added the publication a few days ago of a book entitled "India's Political Crisis" by Dr William I. Hull, being one of the well-known John Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Series (pages 190, published by the John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, U. S. A. and also by the Oxford University Press). The book is what it purports to be, "a detached historical account of the events leading up to India's political crisis of 1929, interpreting in an unbiased, non-partisan manner the aspirations of the political parties as to India's future." To a large extent the author lets the various party leaders speak for their respective sides and brings up the detailed review to the December Conferences of 1928 but adds at various places some footnotes covering later events up to the Lahore Congress. The book is more descriptive than critical and is scrupulously dispassionate. It is only when one reads intelligently between the lines that the writer's sympathy with the Indian demand for Swaraj becomes clearly discernible. Speaking of the Simon Commission Report, the author says: "It would seem probable that the Commission's recommendations will be based on the assumption that India shall not be given Dominion Status still less Independence, until the Indians 'are fit to govern themselves' whether this will be postponed until the Greek Kalends only the logic of events can determine." The touch of irony here is subtle but not imperceptible. All will agree with the author's concluding words: "The eyes of the world are eagerly fixed on India in this political crisis. If her people and the British can solve their mutual problem by peaceful process, they will receive a heartfelt tribute of praise and gratitude from all the world, and will establish for posterity the greatest of historic precedents in favour of the peace-method as against the war-method of settling disputes between nations."

FOAMS OF BACK-BAY

—:o:—

I sat beside the sea to-night;
The moon was bright,
And from her heaven-tracing height
She poured her splendour on the sea—
So soothingly—
Upon the agitated sea—
And sea grew calm beneath her light.....
Yet gentlest wave when checked by shore,
Did break in foam with anguish sore—
But silver foams did gleam and glow,
I heard their laughters sweet and low.
They beamed like stars beneath the moon;
But ah! how soon.
Dissolved the glittering foams away.....
No constancy, no hold, no stay,
No depth, no aim .....a sham display.....
I whispered to the foams: "O, why
You come, yet pass so swiftly by"?
And dancing foams then made reply:
"We are the luring make-believe,
That plaud and worship doth receive;—
The gleaming phantoms that deceive
Ambitious hearts, and groping minds.
The human-soul that solace finds
In us, is but a cheated thing!—
O! hast thou never heard us sing
And laugh, where men for pomp prepare?
To pretty maidens' cheeks we cling
Then vanish leaving palor there;—
In passion"s whisper do we hide...
In show-rooms glitters our tide
Where sellers with each other vie,
For poverty to come and buy;—
In ball-room throng we beam and burst,
We raise the fond orator's thirst;
We bubble in the talks so tall
Of persons, that ignoring all
In Council-halls, the truth would speak;
For truth and things divine to seek
Where we are present! 'tis but vain!
O dreamer! leave these shores again,
Nor seek for stars in us....alas...
For we are foams.....and foams do pass."—

ELSA KAZI.

Apollo Hotel,
Bombay, March 10.

FALL OF PRIMO DE RIVERA

TASK BEFORE SPANISH SOCIALISTS

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

(Written Before the new Dictator's latest statement made on February 28).

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The fall of General Primo de Rivera was not surprising. It had been foreseen for months past as it had become inevitable. The peseta was falling and the deficit was increasing. The national debt had increased during the last six years by more than 14 milliards; the continually increasing taxes were becoming a crushing burden particularly for the small people; the moneid powers abroad were no longer moving, or were moving against the dictator; the working class was hostile to him; the great bourgeoisie, which had already had more than enough, was returning to the old parties; the army was signifying its discontent by unequivocal demonstrations, a military pronouncement had carried Primo de Rivera to power, and the imminence of a pronouncement in the opposite sense caused his downfall.

BAD YEAR FOR DICTATORS.

The year 1929 will quite definitely have been bad for the dictators or the aspirants to dictatorship. The victory of the British Labour Party was enough to force King Fuad to summon a Parliament. The hideous tyranny of Voldemaras has ended, and if some people tried to continue it, they must at least save their faces. Marshal Pilsudski did not dare, or perhaps did not wish, to run the risk of crossing the Rubicon. The Austrian Heimwehr met the solid block of the "Marcist's of Vienna" supported by the whole of the International. The German Facists were forced to see that the Republic is resolved to defend itself. And now the Spanish dictatorship has broken down, or at least—for this is not necessarily the same thing—General Primo de Rivera is discharged.

A SOCIALIST MANIFESTO.

It is indeed necessary to avoid an excess of optimism when speaking of what has just happened in Spain. All the bourgeois agencies are vying with one another in spreading the glad tidings at this time; the exiles—certain exiles—have been allowed to return to the country; Professor Unamuno has taken his chair again at the University of Salamanca; the decrees published during the dictatorship have been annulled; the firemen have received orders to remove the inscription "National Assembly" from the sign in front of the Cortes building and to replace the bronze letters of the old sign, forming the inscription "Chamber of Deputies"; the new Ministers of the King are proclaiming their transitory character and giving assurances that elections will be held and a return made to the Constitution of 1876—that compromise between defeated Republic and the restored monarchy. But on the other hand the Spanish Socialists are talking in quite another manner. It is indispensable for the Socialists of any country to read "in extenso" the manifesto which the Socialist Labour Party and the General Union of Workers drew soon after the fall of Primo de Rivera, and whose publication was significantly forbidden by the censor of the new regime. I will confine myself to pointing out or recalling the following from the manifesto:

"We are once more faced with a Government born in the shadows, engendered by intrigue, arbitrarily nominated by powers which do not represent the will of the country. The Government presided over by General Berenguer does not differ essentially from that presided over by General Primo de Rivera, either in its origin, or in its significance, or in the possibilities upon which it is counting to realise its plans. It is true that the Government of General Berenguer was preceded by vague announcements of the re-establishment of constitutional normality and the restoration of the public liberties suspended by the dictatorship. Notwithstanding this, experience has made us justly mistrustful, not only with respect to the vague offers, but also with respect to most solemn promises of the liberalisation of the political regime."

A FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE.

Of course, it must not be forgotten that these lines were written a month ago, and that since then events have moved. Nevertheless, it appears clear that if Primo de Rivera is finished, the personal power of the King continues and that a margin remains—a margin which risks remaining a very wide one—between Governmental promises and their realisation in fact. It is evident, moreover, that from the point of view of a return to liberty the departure of Primo de Rivera has by no means the significance which the disappearance or the downfall of the Italian Fascist regime, for example, would have. It is said that during the visit of the King of Italy to Spain, Alfonso XIII introduced his dictator with the words: "This is my Mussolini." He exaggerated, at

(Continued On Page 8.)

A QUESTIONABLE PARSI GIFT TO THE SHAH.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Several correspondents have called the attention of the present writers to the recent abandonment of Zoroastrianism and going over to Islam on the part of a few people in Yezd. It is reported that they are mostly women. So far as the ethical principles of the revealed religions are concerned, they are all on the same level so that no national being should be in favour of conversion from any one religion to another. A section of the Parsis of India have cherished the praiseworthy aspiration of improving the condition of their co-religionists in Persia and in the pursuit of this aim they have not been sparing of available finances. If, however, it is the prime objective of the societies which exist for this purpose to conserve the religion of Zoroaster in Persia, it is obvious that their endeavours are infructuous. The columns of this paper witness from time to time to the voluntary conversions to Islam. There must, therefore, be something faulty in the methods pursued by the said societies.

NO INTOLERANCE IN PERSIA.

Even the most inveterate enemies of Persia cannot now pretend that the country suffers from religious intolerance. The great King Reza Shah Pehlvi has brought it about that the followers of no one religion exercise any coercion or undue predominance over those of another. If the desertions of ancestoral faith continue under Pehlvi's thrice-blessed regime, their causes must be found elsewhere than in the most liberal methods of the Persian administration. The failure, therefor, of the societies in India working in behalf of the Zoroastrians of Persia in this respect must be attributed to faulty methods. It is not surprising that the efforts of these good people should prove abortive when we find that so much monetary sacrifice continues to be made by way of publication of a plethora of tracts and translations. It is obvious that this religious propaganda has failed of its purpose among the Zoroastrians in so far as it has failed to stop people from seceding to Islam. It has hardly turned them to the study of their religion in these days of profound economic depression and unemployment.

THE WRONG WAY.

An example of how the problem of the betterment of Zoroastrians in Persia should not be tackled is furnished by the contemplated step of certain Parsis who propose to present the Shah on the Nawruz day with, "inter alia," a bound and adorned volume of the priest-made Yeshts as part of Prophet Zoroaster's bequest. Persia, by God's special grace, is now free from religious fanaticism. The State refuses to encourage idleness, parasiticism and disunion in the name of God or creed. It has schemes which will steal a march on India and convert the religious endowments now nourishing the indolent ignorant and bigoted priests to funds for the secular education of the indigent. Under the circumstances, though the Shah may not refuse to accept the gift of the questionable Yeshts, nevertheless their presentation would hardly be consistent with the reputation for advancement, enlightenment and freedom from religious bias and superstition which the Parsis of India enjoy. I am not quite sure whether the gift of the Yeshts will not embarass the Persian Government by indirectly awakening the dormant ill-will and re-kindling the divine madness of the Mullahs. That an enlightened Musalman Shah of Persia should accept a non-Moslem "religious book" is highly creditable to the royal receiver and his sense of tolerance. But that these who are ready to present it should forget the embarassment which it is calculated to cause to the Shah's Government, if not now hereafter, is regrettable. The Parsis, accordingly, resolved to voice their dissent from the project of this ill-judged gift to the great monarch, would be well-advised in lodging their dignified protests.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Is A Synthesis Possible?

"Good Government, like good business, is based upon confidence. Without confidence in itself, without confidence in public support, no Government can hope to act with that sureness of touch which is the mark of the highest statesmanship." This was said the other day, not by an Indian, but by an Anglo-Indian, Mr. Chapman Mortimor, at the annual general meeting of a branch of the European Association held at Jalpaiguri. But it may also be regarded as the first premise of the syllogism of Non-Co-operation, the second being that the present Government of India does not possess or deserve the confidence of the public. Mr. Mortimor himself does not seem to believe in the "Dominion Status in action" stunt. For he says: "The Government of India is still a bureaucratic Government, and in spite of the large (?) measure of reforms introduced in 1921, it is not a responsible Government." Friction in these circumstances, he adds, is inevitable, but "somehow or other we must solve this problem and find some suitable synthesis for East and West." Somehow the West did not find in China the synthesis it desired.

The Way To It.

Mr. Mortimor has no clear ideas about the synthesis in India. The main questions he wishes to be dicussed at the Sapru Conference are (1) "who are to be India's representatives at the London Conference, (2) how these representatives are to be kept in touch with their parties in India; (3) the angle from which the all-important problem of the electorate is to be approached." He evidently wishes that all the broader issues should be reserved for the London Conference. But what avails any discussion about India's "representatives" when India's "trustees" are to nominate the representatives? Being so nominated the representatives will ever be in touch with their masters. The best question the Delhi Conference or the London Conference may discuss is how and when a true Round Table Conference may be convened, if any synthesis between the East and the West is desired in India.

The Seva Sadan.

The numerous admirers of the Seva Sadan of Bombay will be happy to learn from its 21st annual report for the year 1928-29 that with the lapse of time the institution is showing more and more efficiency in every one of its many departments. Its educational work in particular is most notable. The number of pupils on its rolls at present is very nearly 400 representing almost all the principal communities in India. Of these 90 are in the Training College and the rest in the various special classes. The Seva Sadan has so far trained nearly 300 women as school-teachers, about 40 as nurses and midwives, and has enabled many more to maintain themselves by giving private tuition. What is more, most of the pupils trained in this home of service have become centres of social service wherever they are. It is natural that with the growing activities of the institution its needs are growing proportionally. We understand that it now proposes to extend its hostel accommodation and to start a practising school for the Training College. We feel confident that Bombay's charity will keep pace with the growing missionary activities of the Seva Sadan.

A Thought for the Day.

"Let us clear our minds of all cant about India. Let us be frank and recognise that the British are not in India for reason of their health, but because it pays them to remain in India. The British cannot think of clearing out from India, because it would be injurious to their self-interest. There can be only one way of handling the situation and that is to be utterly firm and resolute."

—"Sunday Times."

The Home of the Brave.

"The rapidly increasing divorce rate, remarked the wit, "indicates that Britain is indeed becoming the land of the free."

"Yes", replied the prosaic friend, "but the marriage rate suggests that it is still the home of the brave."

POONA DAY BY DAY

SHIVAJI SPIRIT ABROAD

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 18.

Fifty-five miles from Poona, Junnar and Shivneri, the birth-place of Shvaji Maharaj, were charged with the spirit of Shivaji yesterday. It was the Tercentenary of the liberation of Maharashtra, according to the newly established and true birth-date of Shivaji. From Sunday evening motor-lorries had begun to leave for Junnar and plied between Poona and Junnar till the noon of Monday. About five hundred very distinguished gentlemen from various parts of Maharashtra and outside assembled at Shivneri. Sardar Angre of Girahori was, of course, the president of the anniversary. Besides him, there were present the father of the Maharaja of Satara, the representatives of Indore and other States, Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C. and many prominent citizens from Poona and Bombay. The whole of town of Junnar was adorned with buntings and mango-leaves and the Reception Committee with Mr. Sahasrabudhe as Secretary had made satisfactory boarding and lodging arrangements for the guests.

In the early morning on Monday, the race of climbing up the Shivneri fort was held. And the first boy to reach the destination did it within twelve minutes and the last took seventeen. And from about 8 a.m. began the march of the persons gathered at Junnar up the fort for the 'darshan' of the rooms in which Shivaji is described to have been born. Men, women and children went up in holy reverence in spite of the mighty efforts required to go up and at 10-30 the ceremony of the birthday was held in front of the rooms by way of a meeting and speeches in memory of the great hero of Maharashtra. All people got down at 2 and then the people took their food and had rest after the morning exhaustion till 4 p.m.

PROCESSION.

With band and music playing with majesty and a finely accontred horse in the vanguard the grand procession started with the palanquin containing Shivaji's photograph in the midst. The procession swelled as it passed through almost the whole city with slow but proud steps to the accompaniment of patriotic cries of "Shivaji Maharaj-Ki-Jai." At 7-30 it arrived at the beautifully erected special pandal in the open space of the Shivaji Krida-Bhuvan. Professor Pimpalkhare had given a large-size oil-painting of Shivaji, which was fixed behind the dais.

After the proper election of the president, Sardar Angre read his inspiring speech. He described himself as a devotee of Shivaji and praised his unique merits in peace and war in glowing words. In the description he almost reached a poetic height. He said that such a combination of virtues was not to be found in any historical personage except Shivaji. Particularly, he stressed Shuddhi, Sangathan and love of the mother-tongue for immediate propaganda in Maharashta. Speaking about the Maharatta navy, he deplored that that limb of the nation was not duly taken care of by the Maharatta warriors and statesmen. He concluded his address on a high note which had great effect on the audience.

Several donations were announced by the representatives of the States. Some gave money for the anniversary. The ex-Maharaja of Holkar gave big donations for the upkeep of the birth-place and the temple of Shivai goddess. The President promised five hundred rupees as a prize for a book on Maharatta Navy. It was suggested to collect a permanent fund out of the interest of which the upkeep of the birth-place and the anniversary should be yearly carried out.

The several volumes of historic importance on the life of Shivaji were presented to the birth-place and then to the President also. Speeches were made by Messrs. J. S. Karandikar, C. V. Vaidya, D. V. Potdar, L. B. Bhopatkar and others, on the occasion. Prizes were distributed to the winners in the race and after garlanding the President, the meeting was over at 10 p.m. The festival at Junnar continues to-day and to-morrow also.

IN POONA.

In Poona also, the festival is being held with abounding enthusiasm. Besides competitions in the native games, on Sunday Mr. S. V. Kelkar of Akola delivered a rousing address on the life of Shivaji and the present politics under the presidentship of Mr. Bhopatkar. To-day and to-morrow there is a various programme consisting of a procession, ballad-singing, kirtan, lectures and so on in the City proper, as at Junnar. On Sunday in the hall of the Historical Research Institute, discussion took place on the material found so far about Shivaji which was participated by the representatives of many Universities outside Maharashtra. Taking advanatge of this celebration of the Shivaji Anniversary, Mr. S. D. Deo has issued an appeal to Maharashtriyans to join the campaign of Civil Disobedience to be started soon for the attainment of 'Purna' Swarajya which was the goal of Shivaji also. Thus, with all those ceremonies, the public mind is filled with a new rigorous spirit for the present. It is only to be hoped that it should last long and continue to animate the people of the Maharashtra of Shivaji and Tilak.

AN UNHOLY TAX.

Break The Salt Laws.

MR. PRAKASAM ATTACKS GOVT. POLICY.

NEW DELHI, March 18.

When the Legislative Assembly met the House was very thin. Though 33 questions were on the order paper, no member was in his seat to put them. The House, therefore, resumed the discussion of the Finance Bill.

Mr. T. Prakasam attacked the Government policy in various directions such as illiteracy of the masses, failure to protect the sugar industry in spite of the Sugar Committee's recommendations and a needless increase in the super-tax and income-tax when expenditure could be curtailed. Mr. Prakasam laid great stress on the position of the salt law and said though he had practised law for several years he did not know the salt law's position until Mahatma Gandhi's movement made him study the point. Salt was an article which could be manufactured without cost or much labour by the poor, but the Government had installed a system of monopoly by imposing an unholy tax. He said: "Whatever my differences with the Mahatma or the Congress, it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to break laws which are oppressive and unholy. Here you run your laws in a manner that even people having free-holding interest in a land where salt can be manufactured cannot be allowed on payment of duty to sell their own salt, but their salt too is brought to Government store platform which is fenced and guarded and where such salt is weighed sold and money paid into the treasury. This Government policy is one of terrorism." Government persisted in levying this salt tax even when the Assembly had reduced it, by certifying it.—A. P.

"FACTITIOUS."

Proceeding Mr. Prakasam said that the remedy of helping Bombay mills by a protective duty was merely factitious. In conclusion the speaker thought that the Round Table Conference was the biggest hoax that had been perpetrated by Government. It was the Simon Report which was ultimately to triumph, and be thrust on the country. He strongly disfavoured Indians participating in the Conference until an assurance was given that it had the full recognised meaning and be not biassed by the Simon Report.

Dr. Ziauddin criticised the forest policy of the Government and held that the huge forest resources yielded only a nominal income. Alluding to Customs the speaker suggested that like postal administration some financial arrangement should be made with the States to centraise Customs. He urged the abolition of advisers and advisory councils for students in England and the substitution of a Bureau of Education in India. He also suggested the abolition of the Public Service Commission and introduction of compulsory primary education and profit-sharing scheme for labour. Lastly he wanted the postal certificates to be of Rs. 5 with power of retention after maturity for holders.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Deadlock in Naval Conference persists owing to Franco-Italian dispute regarding parity. Experts are working daily to find solution, stimulated by activities of MacDonald in his capacity as Chairman.

British spokesman to-day said that MacDonald had instructed him to describe as 'absolutely and gratuitously false" newspaper report of difference between MacDonald and Stinson a sregards Japanese-American understanding. He declared that Great Britain was throughout cognisant of Japanese-American negotiations of which she entirely approved. "MacDonald' he said "still hopes for Five Power Pact but this depends on discovery of formula to overcome Franco-Italian deadlock".—Reuter.

TO SPIN COUNTS OVER FORTIES.

SASSOON GROUP'S ENTERPRISE

5 Mill To Be Built In Madras Presidency.

We understand that Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company are erecting in the Madras Presidency 5 mills with 25,000 spindles each for spinning counts over forties from the long-staple Cambodia cotton grown in these parts.

GANDHIJI ARRIVES AT BORSAD.

—:o:—

BORSAD, Mar. 18.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Borsad from Napa. The whole route was watered and lined on both sides by rows of men and women. Villages on the way and the town of Borsad were decorated. At Borsad Gandhiji and party are camping in the specious premises of the English School. A large crowd has assembled to hear Gandhiji's speech to-night.—A.P.

HOME REFUSED BAIL.

—:o:—

BECAUSE OF PATHAN FOLLOWERS.

JAMSHEDPUR, Mar. 19.

It is definitely known that searches were made in connection with a case pending against Messrs. Hori, Sarma and Mangal Singh, President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Labour Federation under Section 409 I, P. C. for alleged breach of trust in respect of several thousands of rupees.

A bail application was moved yesterday before the Sub-Divisional Magisttare, Jamshedpur, but was rejected on the ground that the accused had many Pathan followers and might interfere with the investigation of the case by intimidation and destruction of other records.—Free Press.

BERAR TAKES TO WORK.

—:o:—

Leaders Commence Independence Campaign.

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, March 18.

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee met at Akola on the 16th instant to discuss the present situation. The Committee supported Lahore Congress resolutions, accepted Working Committee decisions relating civil disobedience and resolved to organize Berar for Satyagraha. A War Council of eleven members consisting of Veer Wamanrao, President, Provincial Congress Committee, Brijlal Biyani, ex-M.L.C., Dr. Patwardhan, Messrs. Sahasrabudhe, Vaidya, Joshi, Deshpande, Ambulkar, Purushottam Zunzunwala, Krishnarao Gadargaonkar, Mrs. Durgabai Joshi, Miss Taraben Mashruwala was appointed. The Committee prayed Mahatma Gandhi's success and congratulated Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Sen Gupta on their arrest.

A public meeting was held in the evening at Tilak Park, Veer Wamanrao presiding. Messrs. Vaidya, Joshi, Shankarrao Deo and Mrs. Durgabai Joshi spoke on the present war of Independence. Mr. Deo in an impressive speech exhorted the people to do their level best to win or die. Mrs. Durgabai promised women's support in the cause.

Veer Wamanrao asked for men, money and every kind of help. Veer Wamanrao commenced his extensive tour through West Berar from the 16th instant. Mr. Sahasrabudhe toured in Amraoti District last week and got good response from the people. Morsi Taluka has established a war committee under Ramrao Deshmukh Jurud, ex-M.L.C., who recently resigned his seat in the Central Provinces Council in obedience to the Congress mandate. Mr. Gole, ex-M.L.C., is entrusted with the constructive work in the province by the Berar Provincial Congress Committee.

The Government is closely watching the movements of Veer Wamanrao and Mr. Sahasrabudhe. Rumours are afloat that both will shortly be removed from the field of political activities.

ACHARYA VINOBAJI ON TOUR.

—:o:—

Satyagraha Propaganda In C. P.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 19.

Acharya Vinobaji of Satyagraha Ashram, Wardha, is on tour in the Nagpur District on Satyagraha propaganda campaign. He visits the following places:—Nagpur 18th; Katol 20th. Parsiwani 21st; Ramtek 22nd; Umrer 23rd; Kuhi 24th; Khapa 25th; Bori 26th; Bela 27th.

Patna, March 18.—On the Legislative Council reassembling today the President congratulated the Hon. Mr. J. D. Sifton on his appointment as Acting Governor in place of His Excellency Sir Stephenson who goes to Bengal to officiate for His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson.—A. P.

A tanker from Burma pumping kerosene into undergrounds storage tanks at Budge Budge, Calcutta. See article on Burmas-Shell on Page 6.

MAHATMA DEFIES MAGISTERIAL BAN.

(Continued from page 1.)

vince, the Bihar Vidyapith has arranged to send out batches of volunteers consisting of teachers and students of the Bihar Vidyapith and institutions affiliated to it to different parts of the province. These batches of volunteers will march on foot from village to village in groups of six or seven carrying national flags, singing songs explaining the national movement and the necessity of everybody enlisting himself under the national flag in the country's fight for freedom.

Two such batches have already been formed and they will start on their mission on the 25th instant. Arrangements are in progress for forming other batches and an appeal is being issued to all ex-students of the Vidyapith as also others connected with it to enlist themselves as volunteers for this work. It is expected a large number will offer themselves for it.—Free Press.

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME.

—:o:—

Join Ranks Of National Fighters.

AKOLA, Mar. 18.

A crowded public meeting was held here this evening under the presidentship of Veer Wamanrao Joshi. Ladies were also present in large numbers. Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj who was the principal speaker of the day said in the present fight started by Mahatma Gandhi prince and peasant, orthodox and untouchable high and low, all could take part without any hesitation for the betterment of their present pitiable plight due to the ruthless exploitation of the alien bureaucracy. Those born in these days were specially fortunate as they had tremendous opportunities of serving the mother-country by securing complete Independence for it. He concluded with an appeal to the audience to join the ranks of national fighters and sacrifice all they held dear, thus washing away the stigma of slavery writ large on their faces.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ACTION.

Mahatma Bhagwandinji said that the greatness of Gandhiji lies in his constant adherence to truth and non-violence. The time for tall talks had gone. Now was the time for action.

Pandit Sunderlalji, the author of the book "Bharat-Meh-Angrezi Rajya" laid stress on non-violence through which alone we can achieve our desired goal. The speaker said he has placed himself completely at the disposal of the Saint at Sabarmati and is ready to give up his very life in the cause of non-violence.—Free Press.

BARODA PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

50 Volunteers For Gandhiji.

NAVASARI, March 19.

At the to-day's sitting of the Baroda State People's Conference it was resolved that volunteers for the Satyagraha movement should be raised. The President of the Conference, Dr. Sumant Mehta, and fifty others have already volunteered. A working Committee has also been appointed to chalk out plans. Good response is expected from the States people.—Free Press.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT TO MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

Progress Of The Campaign.

The Ahmedabad Special Correspondent of the "Hindu" wire on March 16:—

Interviewed by me at the Ashram regarding the progress of the movement so far Mr. Mahadev Desai, Recruiting Officer, told me that in Ahmedabad district, 200 volunteers had already enlisted Of these thirty were students from colleges and although their examinations are approaching they have enlisted. This means that they are leaving colleges. That international interest in India has been kindled is evidenced not only by the representatives of the international press studying the movement here, but also by the fact that cables expressing good wishes to Gandhiji have been received from a number of Gandhiji's friends in America, England. Scandinavia, Germany and France.

THE ASHRAM'S APPEARANCE.

How does satyagrahasram look without Gandhiji? To get an answer to this question, I came back to Ahmedabad on Saturday and was at the Ashram by 8 on Sunday. The route to the Ashram presented a deserted appearance. A party of five people, among whom I was one, were about the only persons that were seen on the road. There was no rustle of wheels not the shrieking sound of horns of cars. Monkeys which hitherto preferred to confine their jurisdiction to avenue trees carefully avoiding the road proper, were now strutting across the middle of the road. We reached Gujerat Vidyapith at 8-30. Four days ago it was the scene of bustle, but today, save for two little boys who were amusing themselves at the gate there was no sign of life in it. I was in Mr. Mahadev's room at a quarter to 9 and had asked him how the Ashram looked without Babuji. At the time, Mr. Mahadev was turing the wheels of his charka and though he was also otherwise very busy, the lieutenant of Gandhiji had a few minutes to spare for me. "Well", he said in reply, as the aged Imam Sahib stepped in, "here we are doing our daily turns. You may go around and form your own impression of how the Ashram looks like with Babuji away."

As I stepped outside I found myself in the place where women ruled. Four days back one saw here an army of men hurrying about hither and thither at the office, at visitor's quarters, at the hospital, but to-day, save for the faces of a few strange boys and one elderly person, you find no males. By the holy Sabarmati, near Gandhiji's apartments, you still saw bullocks busy at the Persian wheel, but the distribution of water is attended to by ladies. A young lady who, for all her careworn appearance due to the new responsibilities that have descended on her, was particularly active, stood near the cabbage garden giving directions to the junior regarding her day's work. Others were attending to other duties, some cleaning the quarters, kitchen, bath-rooms and other outhouses, some carrying water and some busy with khadi accounts.

As I entered the hostel quadrangle, rather an elderly looking lady, whom, but for the new broom she wielded, you may have mistaken for a hospital matron, was busy giving instructions to a group of youngsters, all freshers, detailing them each to particular duty. The lady was Mirabai, daughter of the English Admiral Slade. She is now in charge of the Ashram in the place of Gandhiji. She was engaged in giving a clean sweep to the whole place, removing cobwebs that had clustered in odd corners, plucking off of uncouth nails on the wooden joists and pillars from which were hanging dirty pieces of ropes, putting away broken charkas and worn out furniture in the lumber room and in like work in which the women are supreme.

"You are now in sole charge of the Ashram since Bapuji left," I querried after forcing myself on her attention with usual greetings.

"Yes, I look after these things here and there is Narayandas to help me," she said. "It is heavy responsibility. 78 of our inmates, the men, have all left us. There is the dairy yonder and in a few days' time we, women, may have to mind it also, milking cows ourselves and adminisering to their needs.

"Yes, this is the suffragette movement of India." I observed: "Mahadevji just now told me that, of the well nigh hundred male inmates of the Ashram, all but seven or eight had left with Gandhiji."

Yes, the suffragette movement with this difference" she added. "We are here now claiming equality with men in maintaining Mahatmaji's ideals and keeping the torch of his teachings burning bright."

Mirabai next turned to the younsters and renewed her directions. There were twelve of them, two from Bengal, one from Allahabad, one from Lahore, five from Tamil Nad and one from Kerala. Most of them are in their teens having hurried hither to strengthen the volunteers. They were, however, refused enlistment, but the motherly affection of Mirabai has given them an sayart of service to humanity in all forms.

WORLD OF SPORT.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

B. E. S. Old Boys Beat National Sporting Club.

The National Sporting Club were knocked out of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Wednesday by the B. E. S. Old Boys. Although the score was 7 goals to 1 in the latter side's favour the Goan team put up a good fight. E. Loveday, who is an experienced player turned out for the Old Boys instead of the G. I. P. team for which he played last year. He was undoubtedly the best forward on the field, and was responsible for the opening goal for his side. This was obtained off a long corner after the goalkeeper had saved two shots by the same player. Just before half time was called C. Fernandes equalised for the N. S. C. with a good shot, which completely beat Gidney.

The B. E. S. Old Boys did most of the attacking in the second half and Loveday netted twice. Kail ran down on the wing and gave Romer a pass with which he beat the goalkeeper easily. Lilly enabled the Old Boys to gain a commanding lead with his cannon ball shots which resulted in three further goals. The game was marred by hard hitting on both sides, but the better team won on the run of the play.

The teams were:—

B. E. S. OLD BOYS.

GOAL: F. Gidney: BACKS R. Thornber and W. Atkinson: HALVES Marshall: Turner and J. Mendonza: FORWARDS Kail: Romer E. Loveday: P. Lilly: V. Allen.

NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB.

Goal: A. D'Costa: BACKS L. Lobo and Anthony: HALVES F. Souza A. D'Souza: Francis: FORWARDS S. D'Costa: Michael: C. Fernades. A. Carvalho and Fernandes.

Referees Messrs. Ernest and Littlewood.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5.30 P. M.

Bombay Gymkhana B Vs. The Rest Ranawar

"BUNTY" BROWN TO COME TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Likely To Ride For Kolhapur.

Rumour has it that P. Brown the famous Australian jocky who went into retirement three years ago, is coming out to this country having accepted a retainer to ride for H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur. This will indeed be news to thousands of race-goers, who never tire of telling of the wonderful exploits in the saddle of "Bunty" as he was familiarly known to Turf devotees.

Brown is something of veteran now and did his last serious riding when he donned silk for Sir Victor Sassoon in England. This likeable horseman is perhaps the finest jockey that ever rode in this country and has steered the winner of practically every big race in India.

DEMPSY-CARNERA MATCH A POSSIBILITY.

Primo Carnera has so far not tasted defeat in America. His latest victim is "Chuck" Wiggins, first sparring partner to Jack Dempsey when the latter was champion of the world. Wiggins went two rounds with the Italian and the verdict went to the bigger man on a technical K. O.

Dempsey is being persuaded to make a come-back and it is likely that he will resume training in the very near future. A Carnera -Dempsey match is already being talked about.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

Mr. Satis Das-Gupta Unfolds RAJ.

CALCUTTA, March 18

A huge public meeting was held at Shardhananda Park under the auspices of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Committee, Mr. Amarendra Chatterjee presiding.

Mr. Satin Das-Gupta unfolding the plans of Bengal's campaign said that Satyagrahis would march to the sea-coast to prepare salt wherever possible and preach Mahatma Gandhi's message on their way, while non-Satyagrahis would take to the boycott of foreign goods.

Mr. Lalit Das having regard to Bengal's condition, suggested extensive prohibition and boycott campaign.

Mr. Chatterjee opined that Mahatmaji's call came at the right time to plunge into the struggle, and his victory meant freedom for India.—Free Press.

Congressmen To Get Special Class Treatment.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Mar. 18.

Government of the United Provinces have issued instructions that Ramchandra Palwal and Shri Bhakgan, President and Secretary respectively of Ferozabad Congress Committee who have been sentenced under Section 188 I.P.C. (for disobeying the order prohibiting holding of public meetings) should be treated as special class prisoners.—A. P.

PATCHING UP DIFFERENCES

—:o:—

On Independence Day.

LUCKNOW, March 19.

Presiding at the annual prize Distribution of the Mahmudabad Lucknow University Hostel, this evening the Rai Sitarama Bahadur. President of the Legislative Council, congratulated the young men assembled there for patching up the differences that existed between Hindu and Muslim students of the University for the last many years on the memorable day, February 5th, which was celebrated all over India as Independence Day.—Free Press.

CALL TO MUSSALMANS.

—:o:—

Plunge Into The Struggle For Independence.

Under the auspices of "F" Ward District Congress Committee a largely attended public meeting was held on Wednesday night in the Maidan opposite the K. E. M. Hospital to congratulate Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta on his arrest and also Messrs. C. K. Narayan Swami, Vice-President of the Committee and B. A. Kamat of the National Militia on their arrest and conviction. The audience was a thoroughly cosmopolitan one and besides a very large number of workers, many Muslims including Pathans were also present.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan who presided explained the significance of the present struggle and declared that it was a fight for bread and shelter.

Maulana Abdul Quadar Kasuri of the Punjab made a special appeal to Mussalmans to join the struggle and play their part in this great war of Independence. It was a matter for shame that at a time when the whole country was engaged in a holy war, some of the Maulanas should talk of bargaining about the rights of Muslims and vice-versa. They should realise that they were all slaves and no slave could claim any rights. Let them all think of once for all breaking the bonds of slavery and there would be time enough for them to talk of their rights. The war had begun and as true soldiers of freedom let the Muslims plunge into it and by their devotion and sacrifice to the great cause win not only the independence of their motherland but with it their rightful place in the country. As far as the Punjab was concerned the Maulana assured them all that his province would not lag behind. In fact the Muslims of the Punjab are awaiting the order to march and when the day came they would give a good account of themselves.

The following two resolutions were then passed:—

(1) This public meeting of the citizens of "F" Ward held under the auspices of "F" Ward District Congress Committee congratulates Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta on his arrest and offers its assurance that we shall continue the task begun by him unperturbed and undaunted by repression till complete Independence is established in the land.

(2) This meeting of the citizens of "F" Ward held under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee congratulates Sjt. C. G. Narayan Swami and B. A. Kamat on being the first fortunate citizens of Bombay to be the prey of Imperialist repression and calls upon the citizens to emulate their brave example and not bend before the unjust laws of the Imperialist Government.

AT THE SEVA DAL CAMP.

After the meeting Maulanas Abdul Quadar Kasuri, Mohiuddin Ahmed Kasuri, Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai and Ali Bahadur Khan drove to the Hindustani Seva Dal Camp at Matunga. Maulana Abdul Quadar gave a discourse on "discipline" to the Volunteers undergoing training in the Camp.

MAJESTY OF LAW.

—:o:—

How It Is Maintained.

BENARES, March 19.

The Deputy Magistrate of Benares yesterday sentenced five persons to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of assaulting a policeman by a lathi thereby causing injury.—A. P.

GOVT. SPEND 2-1/2 LAKHS ON BHUTTO CASE.

Bombay Council Discussion.

The Public Galleries of the Bombay Legislative Council were animated with the presence of a large number of ladies who had come to hear the discussion on the Bill further for amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act 1923. The proceedings commenced with questions and answers.

In reply to Khan Sahib A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad) the Hon. Mr. Hotson pointed out that the Government had spent about Rs. two and a half by way of fees paid to the Public Prosecutor. There were in all 62 hearings of the case and eventually Mr. Wahidbux Bhutto was discharged by the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad.

The Thakore Sahib of Kerwada asked: Is it the general policy of the Government to spend such a large amount on criminal prosecutions?

Hon. Mr. Hotson:—There have been such prosecutions in the past.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The Hon. President after the questions were answered stated that he had received an adjournment motion from the Hon. Member from Karachi (Mr. Mir Haji Mahomed Baloch) to protest against the inordinate delay caused by Government in answering his questions. He (President) explained that he had made enquiries before admitting the motion with the result that he found there were 103 questions outstanding for replies from Government from 1927 up to date. Out of these sixty replies have been received of 1929 and three of 1927. He requested the Hon. Members to exercise their privilege in putting questions, but they should put questions when absolutely necessary. He also urged the Government to expediate replies and place them on table within six months.

Hon. Mr. Hotson (Leader of the House) regretted that so many questions were delayed, but assured the House that the delay was neither intentional nor deliberate. A large number of questions were on the same subject and replies were solicited together. Then sometimes replies were received from officials which were not properly understood and were again sent for further remarks.

ALLOWANCE TO VILLAGE SERVANTS.

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan then demanded Rs. 16,000 under the head of "General Administration" for the payment of allowance to village servants employed to guard or patrol the railway line during the G. I. P. Railway strike. Hon. Mr. Pradhan said a large number of village servants had been employed continuously for several days at a time or longer in the districts through which the railway ran for the purpose of guarding and patrolling the line Government, after consulting district officers, sanctioned a daily allowance of four annas from the first day of the strike. He hoped the Government of India would agree to pay this amount in which case it would be credited in the next year's account on the receipt side.

CONVICTS TO BREAK STRIKE.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay North) opposed the motion and protested against the employment of convicts at Nasik to break the strike.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan and others also opposed the grant.

Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson explained that railway property was guarded by the Watch and Ward Department, the expense of which was borne by the railway company and by the police which was supported by Government. The latter's duty was to guard lives and property. At first, the strike was intended for one day which was continued for six weeks more. If there was no bloodshed, it was due to the prompt mobilisation of the district and railway police. The Hon. Members should be thankful to Government for protecting them in their journeys, from Poona, Nasik and Jalgaon with safety which they could not have done without the measures adopted by Government.

The demand of Rs. 16,000 was granted.

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What the People Say

BOYCOTT BRITISH MEDICINES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The refusal to recognise medical degrees of the Indian Universities by the British Medical Council has come perhaps at a very psychological time.

Some say, it is for India's benefit that Indian aspirants should not flock to British medical colleges. True, to that extent India's intellectual and economic drain might be minimised.

However there are more effective and immediate ways, to take up the challenge. I had read the statements in the Press by the two leading medical practitioners of Bombay. They have condemned this decision in most emphatic terms.

But how are we going to reply to this indiscriminate insult? I would strongly suggest all medical practitioners to stop from prescribing to their patients. British medicines, a bar to the country's health and welfare.—Yours, etc.,

RASHMI KANTAWALA.

Bombay, March 18.

"RATIONALIZE PARSI PRAYERS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The cat is out of the bag. At the inauguration of the so-called Anti-Priestcraft Association it was stated that the object was not to fight against religion but only to suppress superstitions. But as I suspected it was simply a camouflage. The prime mover in the matter G. K. Nariman, in the meeting to support the Nasik Satyagraha in seconding a proposition blurted out the true object of his movement when he said "that the "complete emancipation of the country" was necessary "from all religious beliefs" and superstitious practices. "The whole priestcraft should be suppressed. This priest class had been the cruse of the country." The suppression of the whole priest classt really means suppression of the churches and temples and it follows that he wants to destroy religion. And the mover of the proposition which he seconded made it quite plain when he said "that he was not a believer in temples nor did he believe in worship"! If these gentry don't soon mend and repent it is necessary for the good of the community that they be shunned from all decent society and treated as untouchables.

An anonymous and at the same time apparently an ignorant writer is curious to know why in his opinion my religious zeal is exercised only when eminent scholars (sic) like Mr. Khandalawalla write anything in the public, and he tries to insinuate that I do not care to notice and denounce the superstitious practices of a section of the Parsis whom he dubs as devil-worshippers, and in support he cites the uproar against the closing of contaminated wells, etc. I will in reply say that Mr. Khandalawalla is not a scholar of the Avestan and Zoroastrian literature. His knowledge of the Avesta and Zoroastrian literature seems to be based on second or third hand information and his inferences accordingly are so grotesque that it only excites ridicule. As regards his insinuation regarding my attitude towards practices of a section of the Parsis whom he calls devil-worshippers, I will refer him to the files of the daily and weekly (both English and vernaculars) papers at the time of the misconceived uproad against wells. He ask me to spend the evening of my life in serving the community in an honorary capacity as a reformer just as I served as a salaried editor. I will only say that I know my duty and I am performing it almost every week in one form or another. I must, however, make my creed clear. I believe, as my writing for the last fifty years will show, in all Avestan and Zoroastrian literature composed in Persia before the Arab invasion. I believe them to be good as a whole and I have always denounced the wild talk of those who with only a smattering of knowledge attack even the holy Prophet calling him selfish and egoist and who separate the Gathas from the Scriptures calling the latter to be un-Zoroastrian. These people betray their ignorance and petty mindedness only.

The anonymous writer as well as another of the same type make a hubbub because one or two Parsis in Persia have recently embraced Islam, and lustily proclaim their little mind that what is spent for the betterment of Parsis in Persia is mere waste! Do we not notice such stray cases in our midst also? If you probe at the bottom you will find that it is due to the ignorant and wild talks of people who try to preach on secondary or third hand information and vicious associations and poisoned surrounding atmosphere.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

COMPULSORY VERNACULARS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to your editorial note in to-day's issue, I may point out that the mother-tongue is not a compulsory subject right up to the B.A. in every other country as you seem to think. English is not compulsory at Oxford and Cambridge. French is not compulsory in French universities. It is usual to give up the special study of the mother-tongue at the age of sixteen or so. After that it is a matter of choice, and rightly so. When the mother-tongue has been studied up to the Matriculation standard, the student is able to read all the books he cares to in that tongue and to write it sufficiently well for all ordinary purposes. After this is achieved, it is time to study other subjects and to specialise in the subject of one's choice, which may of course be the mother-tongue. It has to be remembered that languages are after all is the means and not the end, except to people who aim at being professional authors or professors. The neglect of this important point leads to what has happened at the Indian Women's University, for instance in Poona, where Marathi is compulsory because it is the mother-tongue. English is compulsory because it must not be neglected, at least under British rule Sanskrit is considered very important as the source of Marathi, Hindi as the Indian National language, French and German as modern advanced languages, and in fact, languages seem to dominate the courses of study. It must also be remembered that scientific subjects give training in correct reasoning, while languages create a tendency to accept tradition as it is, since rules of grammar have to be so accepted. In scientific subjects, you can ask why or how, in languages you cannot. It seems to me that the most important function of good education is to train the reasoning faculty and that is in great danger where undue stress is laid on languages. —Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

20, Bhatwadi Street,
Bombay, 4.
March 18.

BERNARD SHAW ON ENGLISHMEN.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. George Bernard Shaw, England's greatest playwright of the day, descibes the character of the English race in one of his plays entitled "Parents and Children" in the following words:—

"The grown-up Englishman is to the end of his days a badly brought-up child, beyond belief quarrelsome, petulant, selfish, destructive, and cowardly: afraid that the Germans will come and enslave them; that the burglar will come and rob him; that the bicycle or motor car will run over him; that the small-pox will attack him; and that the devil will run away with him and empty him out like a sack of coals on a blazing fire unless his nurse or his parents or his school master o rhis bishop or his judge or his army or his navy will do something to freighten these bad things away. And this Englishman, without the moral courage of a louse, will risk his neck for fun fifty times every winter in the hunting field, and at Badajos sieges and the like will ram his head into a hole bristling with sword blades rather than be beaten in the one department in which he has been brought up to consult his own honour. As a sportsman (and war is fundamentally the sport of hunting and fighting the most dangerous of the beasts of prey) he feels free. He will tell you himself, that the true sportsman is never a snob, a coward, a duffer, a cheat, a thief, or a liar. Curious, is it not, that he has not the same confidence in other sorts of man?"

How too true these words seem to-day when we hear of repression everywhere of salt.

If the people of India digest the above words written by one of their (these Englanders') great man they will have gained half the battle of freedom and will not be easily taken in (except if they have a strong desire to be so taken in for their own wretched bellies) by sweet phraseology and persuasion of our rulers.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS D. MADHANI.

Ban On Fermented Toddy.

SHILLONG, March 18.

At Assam Council to-day non-official resolution recommending that sale or possession of fermented to-day should be prohibited and that no licenses should be sold or issued authorising its sale was carried by 17 votes to three despite Government opposition.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT WARNED.

—:o:—

Against Selling Barrage Lands To Capitalists.

SIND YOUTH CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

KARACHI, Mar. 18.

Dr. Kitchlew has just concluded a busy week-end in Karachi where he has been presiding over the First Sind Youth Conference which opened on Sunday afternoon. The Conference passed over a dozen resolutions one of which warned Government against selling the Sukkur Barrage lands to capitalists and landlords, adding that these lands must be distributed among those who were prepared to till them with their own hands.

In his closing address last night Dr. Kitchlew appealed to Muslims to respond to the bugle call of the War of Independence. He recounted the history of the Sikhs since the mutiny days and said that forty lakhs of Sikhs alone were quite sufficient to achieve liberty if they would lend aid to the non-violent struggle. Indians could get nothing by begging at the Round Table Conference. Sikhs would work wonders in one week if they came out and fought in the cause of Satyagraha.

Dr. Kitchlew formally declared open "The Swaraj Ashram," here last night in the presence of several thousand people. He said the new Ashram had been built to accommodate people who were prepared to make sacrifices for their country. The Ashram management would provide for those who went to jail for the country's cause.

In the course of his speech Dr. Kitchlew said he had been given a silver key with which to open the new Ashram but they should know the real key which should be applied to declare open Freedom of India, a key with which to remove the chains of slavery and bondage and free India from the clutches of foreign rule.

Sindhi newspaper "Hindu Jati" will be published under the auspices of the new Ashram and Swami Govindanand's newspaper "Kesari" will be transformed into "The Liberator" and will be published in English from to-day.—A. P.

FALL OF PRIMO DE REVIRA

(Continued from page 6.)

the very least. Between the Italian dictatorship and the Spanish dictatorship there has been, indeed there had to be, superficial resemblances, all the more so as the latter attempted to imitate the former in everything. But on the other hand, there was always an essential fundamental difference between the two. The Italian Fascists in seizing power, not only abolished, the public liberties and destroyed the Parliamentary institutions, but abolished, and condemned to a lamentable and humiliating suicide, everything which still continued to exist of a royal power already severely limited. Their Spanish imitators, on the other hand, have never been at bottom anything but supporters of the King, dependent upon him, dependent upon the high clergy, dependent upon the army, possessing no independent military force, ready or obliged to make way for others on the day when the monarchy judged them to be more compromising than suitable for serving it. Before being overshadowed, Victor Emanuel III was and wished to be a strictly constitutional King in a Parliamentary monarchy. After Primo de Rivera, as before him, Alfonso XIII remains, since the Hohenzollerns, the Habsburgs and the Romanoffs have disappeared, the last representative in Europe, if not of divine right, at least of personal power. Sheltered at the moment when the events in Morocco were putting the monarchy in serious danger, he returned from San Sebastian to accept the 'coup detat' with a smile, which was perhaps the smile of a man who knew. In January 1930, he saw that it was necessary to throw over some ballast. He got rid of the Marques de Estella without even using much formality. The dictator has gone but the King remains, and with him, around him, symbolised by the chief of his military household, the old Spain, the military Spain, the clerical Spain, the Spain of the conservative rotation of Parties, in which universal suffrage has up to now been only a parody and Constitutionalism a show and a screen. Facing this Spain, which has not changed and which is in a large measure what it was in 1876 at the time when by a singular coincidence another Primo de Rivera, Captain-General of Madrid, assisted to save the monarchy of Alfonso XII from the Republicans, there is the great new fact that another Spain, whose Republican and Socialist aspirations go far beyond a simple return to the fiction and untruth of a pseudo-liberal an pseudo-democratic constitutionalism.

Lucknow, March 18. The Annual Dinner of the Mahmudabad Hostel in which both Hindus and Muslims participated on the most friendly terms was held this evening, and the guests departed amidst great enthusiasm.—Free Press.

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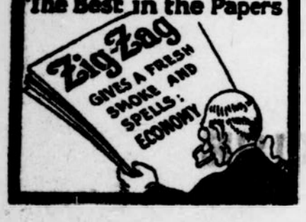

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Dr. Butler Hails The March Of Peace.

REVOLUTION IN WORLD PSYCHOLOGY SINCE THE WAR.

"At a time when the statesmen of the principal countries of the world are meeting to try to effect reduction in naval armaments, it is recalled that to the great teachers, be they instructor, preachers or statesmen, is due much credit for making the London Conference possible. Among the voices that have been raised for peace in this country none has been more insistent than that of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, of whom a sketch follows."

On the second floor of the library of the university is the office of the president. There, in the middle of a large room, the windows of which overlook the Hudson, at his desk sits the man under whose guidance and direction Columbia has grown to be one of the two largest universities in the country.

The Morningside section is a city in itself. It has its own essential characteristics and in many ways it is entirely different from the rest of New York. But it has none of the sleepy atmosphere of most college towns. The subway pours out its hordes there as it does in other parts of the city, the surface cars clang their bells just as loudly and the automobiles whip by at the same speed.

To the north of the university rises the tower of the new Riverside Church, a tower which would have taken years to build in Oxford or Cambridge, but which here, despite a fire, has been reared in a comparatively short time.

The pulsing throb of the metropolis is not halted by the aggregation of buildings of learning; they are a part of it. The golden Alma Mater with outstretched hands bids welcome to her students and her alumni and alumnae to a campus where Pan plays his pipes to the accompaniment of electric riveters and she bids them to pore over tomes no longer dusty but vacuum cleaned.

And just as the university of which he is the head of typifies a combination of present-day life and all learning so does Nicholas Murray Butler stand for the man of learning taking an active part in the life of the times.

There is nothing of the absent-minded professor about this well-groomed man of 67, as he sits in his office. Former presidents of King's College look down on him from their highly burnished and ornate frames, and on a bookcase stands a head of victory They are but his background, and are in shadow; he looms out of them, not inseparably detached, but more prominent.

There is a certain fumbling attitude about most college professors. Though Masaryk has attained the Presidency of his native land, on meeting him one feels that he is looking for a piece of chalk to demonstrate some problem on a blackboard. Einstein is apparently oblivious of his surroundings, and about John Dewey there is a careful hesitancy. Even Woodrow Wilson, after eight years of the Presideency, still remained a teacher

But this is not so of Dr. Butler. It would be impossible to imagine this former Professor of Philosophy going out forgetful of the fact that he had no hat; in fact, one would be certain that his hat, were it not a silk one, would be a derby.

In other words, he is not the dreamy scholar who, secluded in his library, does not see the actual present. With scholarship he combines executive and business ability. He is living in a rapidly changing world and his eyes are open to the changes that are going on about him, and although he has been connected with the university during practically his entire lifetime, he has never lived, so to speak, within its campus; he has never permitted the college walls to obstruct his view of what has been going on outside.

It is for this reason that for years, in addition to being the head of Columbia, Dr. Butler has taken an active part not only in city but also in national and international affairs. On the other hand, in these days of specialization, he does not believe that a man can succeed by turning first to one thing and then another, but that, though his interests may be diverse, he must stick to his chosen work.

In speaking of a certain man who had attained some prominence in various lines of endeavor he said:—

"Had he only stuck to what he started out to be, he would be much more successful today. He came to New York too late in life. This city is the graveard of village reputations. Men comparatively well known come here and are lost in the crowd. Thus writes S. T. Woolf in "The New York Times Magazine."

"On the other hand," he continued, "as Cardinal Newman said years ago, city is by its very nature a university, and it is quite a different thing for the country boy to come here.

"Naturally the city draws to itself men and women of all kinds. It is the home of great collections of art and science and it affords abundant opportunities to come under the influence of the best music and the best literature of our time. The great city, and especially New York, is intensely cosmopolitan and contact with its life for even a short time during the impressionableness of youth is in itself a liberal education.

It is this same rubbing of elbows, as it were, of the various peoples of the world, that will go far towards making the dream of a lasting peace real.

"Today, the whole world is thinking what that old prophet Jeremiah long ago called thoughts of peace. The mind of the world has been turned from a backward looking and a forward-fearing mind to a forward-looking and backward-fearing mind.

"War has lost its glamour and now stands stripped and naked in all its horrid ugliness. The popularity of such plays as 'Journey's End' and of such books as 'All's Quiet on the Western Front,' which show war as it really is, proves the people of the world at last want to know the truth about war.

"A world that turns from war to peace turns of necessity from brute force to good manners, to high morals and to law.

"It would be impossible to think of a war being declared today," he continued, "in the same way that it was fifteen years ago.

"The revolutionary psychological change among men began while the war was still in progress.

"Post-war unhappiness, problems and perplexities halted it for a while, but when Briand, Stresemann and Chamberlain had their momentous meeting at Locarno, a little over four years ago, the beginning of the end of the old order was in sight.

"There remained the carefully stimulated naval rivalry between the two great branches of the English-speaking family. Hired trouble-makers and, I might add, unscrupulous newspapers did what they could to make the era of international war and its dark and costly shadows last a little longer. They did this by playing upon the credulous ignorance of public men and public opinion. But these actions have now been laughed not only off the stage but off the front page as well."

Dr. Butler got up. He put his hands in his trousers pockets and stood looking out of the window. The Winter sun was quickly going down behind the Palisades on the other side of the Hudson. It threw an orange glow over his strong features. He appeared rapt in thought for a few minutes and then turned abruptly around.

"After Locarno," he said, "came Washington. The Prime Minister and the President, face to face and in kindly confidence, crowded into four days' conversation and understanding forty years of formal diplomatic procedure. Those three foreign statesmen with their associates at Locarno and MecDonald and Hoover at Washington have done the business for which a weary world was waiting with bated breath.

"The change that has taken place in the way that international business is conducted can best be shown by the amazing contrast between meetings such as these and those of former times.

"Just about seventy years ago, on a bright Summer's day, one of the chief personalities of Europe left Geneva; he left in disguise bearing a false name and armed with a false passport. That was Count Cavour, Prime Minister of the government of the Kingdom of Piedmont. Secrety, and, I might say on tiptoes, he made his way to Prombieres in the Vosges It was the height of the season when he arrived, but instead of going to any of the fashionable hotels, he took quarters in a small chemist's shop. There amid the smell of drugs and surrounded by blue and red and green bottles he waited until a summons came, and in the dark he was escorted into the presence of the powerful reigning monarch, Napoleon III. These two men of high place and vast responsibility did not confer together; they conspired as to how they might bring about a great war.

"That was but seventy years ago, but there was no legislative debate, no popular appeal, merely two high-placed and powerful dictators, with all the arms and apparatus of two governments together with the peace of Europe in their four hands.

"But two generations later, a very short time in human history, a Prime Minisrter of State, who wields the vast and responsible authority accorded to him by a great people living under free and democratic government, starts across the sea. He dons no disguise, bears no false name, he carries no false passport. His own countrymen acclaim his going. The daily press of the world records his every act and word. His very voice is carried right into the homes of millions, when in six days' time he reaches the welcoming and hospitable shores of another land.

"The enthusiasm of genuine affection is showered upon him, both for himself and on behalf of the great people for whom he has come to speak. He goes to no upper story of a chemist's shop, but to the White House, and then as the personal guest of the President of the United States to a simple vamin in the foothills of the Blue Ridge, that there quiet and undisturbed, they may speak together of the great issues and the little ones which divide people and which bind peoples together.

"This is no conspiracy to organize war. It is a conference to build peace. There is the difference.

"Public confidence has succeeded in displacing secrecy, confidence has routed conspiracy, and the authority of free peoples and their public opinion is underneath behind and all about what the Prime Minister and the President have said and done.'

I asked what part the Paris peace pact would play in avoiding wars.

"On Aug. 2, 1928," Mr. Butler replied, "the civilized world through its organised governments formally and solemnly condemned recourse to wars for the solution of international controversies, and the several governments renounced war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another. They further agreed that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means.

"This declaration, applauded from Pole to Pole and the whole world round, is of so stupendous importance that it is even now most imperfectly understood.

"In his haste, the Psalmist said. 'All men are liars.' Unless all men and all governments are liars, national policies will, without delay, be adjusted to the new international life that has been so gratefully brought into being.

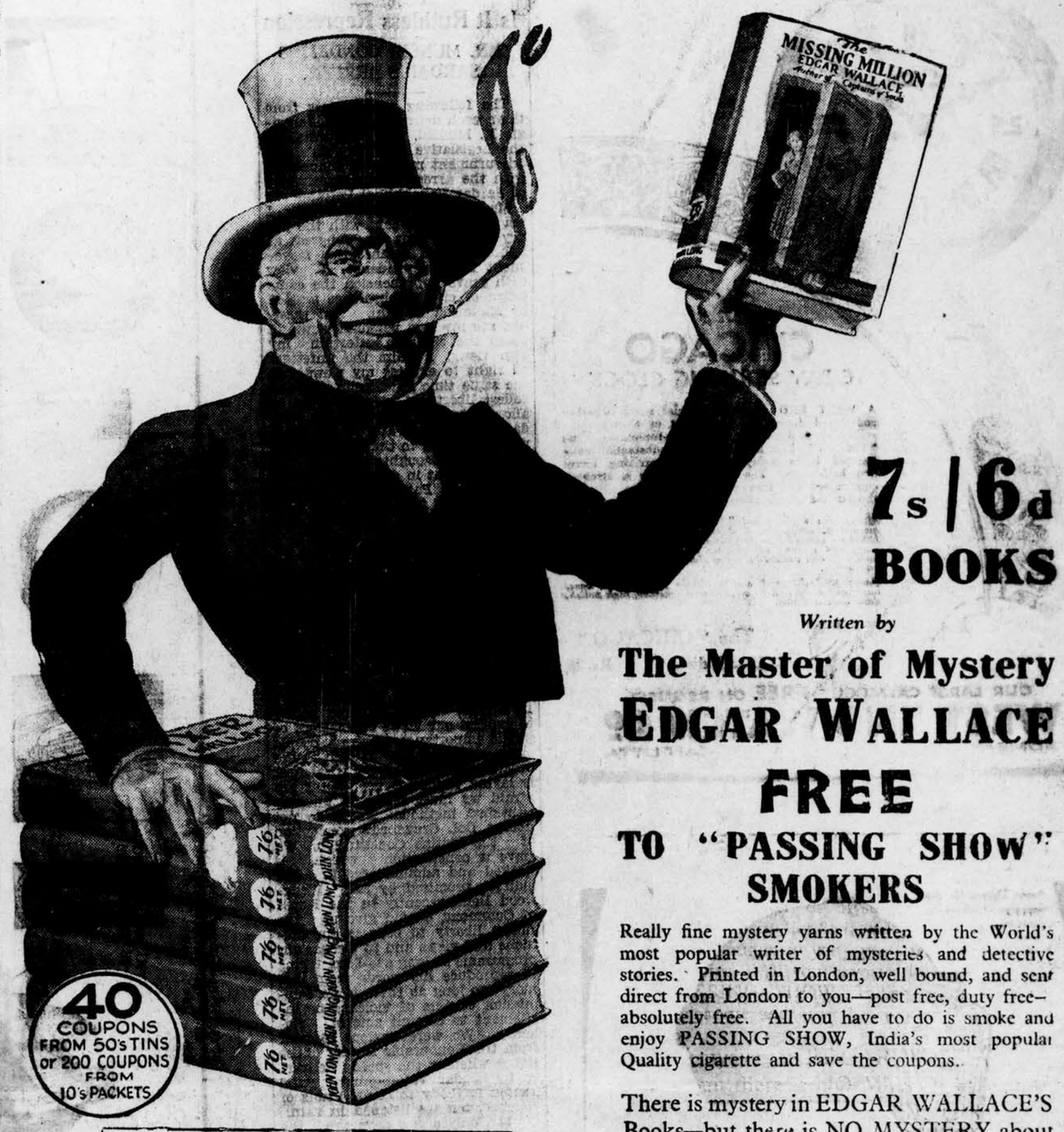
"Gone is the fear for national security; gone is the argument for compulsory military service and huge standing armies; gone is the plea for the protection of seaborne commerce and a navy as powerful as any in the world; gone is the haste to build bombing planes and to store up vast supplies of poison gas; gone is the whole gospel of preparedness for a war which is promised never to be fought—gone are all these unless all men and all governments are liars!"

It was dusk. The pink sky with its purple clouds was luminous behind the massive buildings in which lights began to appear. The unfinished tower of the new church loomed vast and graceful and tall

"Then," I asked, "you think the last war has been fought?"

Dr. Butler looked serious, and then in the half darkness, he replied:

They have no pact to sign—our happy dead,
But if, O God, if we should sign in vain,
With dreadful eyes, out of each narrow bed,
Our dead will rise again!



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DENIAL OF LIBERTY OE SPEECH.

—:o:—

Is It Ruthless Repression

MR. MUNSHI CONDEMNS SARDAR'S ARREST.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi, M.L.A. (Burma) in the Legislative Assembly on the adjournment motion in connection with the arrest and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:—

Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi: Sir, I am not in agreement with the policy laid down by the Congress at Lahore. I am against this movement for independence. I view with grave apprehension the campaign of civil disobedience started by Mahatma Gandhi. But these, Sir, are my own personal views. I claim the right to entertain my own views. I claim the unfettered right to express my views. At the same time I do insist that the fullest liberty of speech should be allowed to Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel or any other man belonging to that other school of political thought; and I do maintain that in depriving Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel of the elementary right of free speech the Government of India have acted unconstitutionally.

DENIAL OF LIBERTY?

I do not know to what constitution my Hon. and gallant friend Col. Crawford referred when he sought to draw a distinction between constitutional methods and unconstitutional methods. Is Col. Crawford for denying us Indians the right to express our views in this country? Are we not to have in British India the same liberty to express our views on matters of public importance as the people enjoy in England? If that is the constitution which Col. Crawford is laying down for us, then I am afraid we must resort to unconstitutional methods. But I do not accept Col. Crawford's conception of the British Constitution. We have a constitution which, if worked and administered in the manner promised by Mr. Wedgwood Benn recently in the House of Commons, should give us the fullest liberty to express our opinions and views and to discuss our programme so long as—I am trying to reproduce his words from memory—so long as there is no commission of acts of violence or incitement to commit acts of violence. We were anxious to hear from the Honourable Leader of the House whether the speech delivered by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel incited anybody to commit acts of violence, but we listened in vain.

Sir, only a few days ago the Secretary of State for India claimed on the floor of the House of Commons that there was "Dominion Status in action" in India. Now let us examine the Government of India's conception of "Dominion Status in action" as illustrated by the prosecution and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had given warning days ago to the Government of India that they were starting this campaign of civil disobedience. The Government of India must have realised that in the course of this campaign speeches must necessarily be delivered. Having received this warning did not the Government of India apply themselves to this problem? Have they or have they not thought out what they were going to do when the emergency did arise? Were they or were they not in communication with the Government of Bombay?

AN AMAZING SILENCE.

Has the Government of Bombay communicated any views to the Government of India on this subject? Have the Government of India issued any instructions to the Government of Bombay? On these imporatnt points Sir James Crerar was studiously amazingly silent. All that we are told is that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a meeting; he had not completed his speech. The Hon. Home Member has characterised that partly delivered speech as being an 'inflammatory' speech. Now what does that signify. What does the Hon. Home Member mean by an 'inflammatory' speech? Has not the Hon. Home Member sat here day after day listening to and replying to 'inflammatory' speeches on the floor of this House? The real question is this: Did Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel preach violence? Did his speech incite the audience to commit acts of violence? That is the test which the Secretary of State for India has laid down; that is the only test that the Government of India can apply. (Hear, hear.).

But, Sir, what do we find from the reply given by the Hon. Home Member? We are told that a local petty magistrate without any authority either from the Government of Bombay or from the Government of India makes up his mind on the spot after hearing a partly delivered speech and serves on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel an order under the Bombay District Police Act. Sardar Vallabhbhai quite rightly refused to obey the order and he was arrested. The Hon. Home Member has told us triumphantly that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel pleaded guilty. Guilty of what? Guilty of disobeying that most unconstitutional order.

Now, Sir, I do ask the Government of India whether they can justify their attitude of treating a question of all India importance as a purely local matter. Is this movement which, as I have said is causing anxiety to a great many members of the Opposition in this House, to be treated in this manner by the Government of India? Should a petty local magistrate be left to decide whether the leader of a great movement should or should not be arrested? Is this the Government of India's idea of "Dominion Status in action?"

ISSUE BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Concluding, Mr. Munshi said:—I wonder what the British Press would feel about our position in this country when an all-India movement of this type is allowed—if we are to accept the statement of Sir James Crerar "in toto"—to be dealt with locally by a petty judicial and executive officer. The issue before the House is clear and specific: Is this House going to arm the Government of India with authority to arrest and imprison Indians if they deliver speeches which are unacceptable to the Government of India, regardless of the test laid down by the Secretary of State for India and in spite of the absence of violence or incitement to violence? Are we going to arm the Government of India with authority to refuse Indians the right of delivering speeches? If we extend our approval to this action of the Government, we shall express our approval of the policy of ruthless repression. We are not at the present moment concerned with the questions of Non-Cooperation or Civil Disobedience. We shall be voting for or against liberty of speech; we shall be voting for or against ruthless repression. (Applause).

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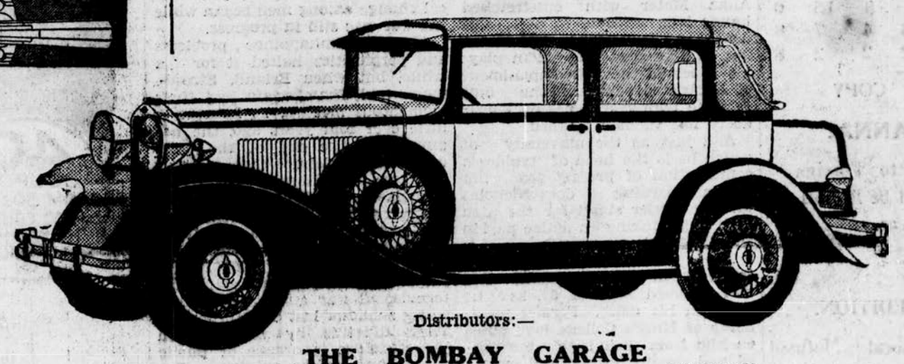

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Reichstag Passes Bill.

NO BAN ON EX-KAISER'S RETURN TO "FATHERLAND"

LONDON, March 18.

Berlin.—The Reichstag to-day passed by 265 votes to 150 the third reading of the new Bill for the protection of the Republic. The Bill provides penalties, even penal servitude, for plotters against the lives of the members and officials of the Government and for those who publicly insult the Republic Flag, President and members of the Cabinet. The Germans abroad can be prosecuted if they are guilty of the above. It is noteworthy that the Bill does not restrict, as the old bill, the movements of the ex-Kaiser who can, therefore, now return to Germany.—Reuter.

A NEWSPAPER COMBINE.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

An amalgamation of interests of proprietors of "Daily Chronicle, Delhi, the "Pioneer" and the "Civil and Military Gazette" has taken place. Under the arrangements now concluded the three newspapers will combine forces.—A. P.

"MILAP" EDITOR RELEASED ON BAIL.

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 19.

On the prayer made by Mr. Jokulchand Narang before the High Court, Justice Sir Abdul Kadir to-day ordered Mr. Mahasaya Khusalchand, Editor, "Milap", convicted of sedition for 9 months and fine of two hundred rupees, to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000.—Free Press.

AHMEDGARH TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

LUDHIANA, March 18.

In the Ahmedgarh Train Dacoity case, Harchan Singh and Sahib Singh have been sentenced to transportation for life and Jeswant Singh and Charan Singh to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

INDIAN AIR MAIL ROUTE

Negotiations With Italy.

LONDON, March 18

In the course of the debate on Air Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Montague anticipated that minor alterations to R 101 would be completed by the end of April. The vessel would fly to Karachi and back in September or October, return to Karachi in December or January, and then undergo mooring trials and experimental flying from Karachi. Mr. Montague said that negotiations were being conducted with Italy on the possibility of the Indian air mail route via Naples and Corfu. He added that the estimates provided for expenditure to enable the flights being made at night time on England-India route.—Route.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, March 18.

Professor Shankerrao, who is at Poona with his troupe, the Karlekar's Grand Circus, gave a benefit performance on Sunday last in aid of the Saraswathi Vidyalaya, Rasthas Peth, Poona City, under the patronage of H. F. Playne, B.A., V.D., Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Financial Adviser to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Army, Poona. The performance was a grand success and terminated with the presentation of a gold medal by the School Board of the Saraswathi Vidyalaya to Prof. Shankerrao the "King of Lions."

COAL CRISIS WEAKENED.

—:o:—

Liberal Party's Decision

LONDON, March 18

Government's anxieties with regard to the critical division on the Coal Bill have been considerably lessened owing to the decision of the meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party today to abstain from voting with the Conservatives on vital amendments in order not to embarrass the Government during the Naval Conference.—Reuter.

(LATER).—The Liberal Parliamentary Party's decision applies to to-morrow's division. The Party reserves to itself the freedom of action on the third reading stage of the Coal Bill.—Reuter.

CLAPPED IN JAIL AGAIN!

—:o:—

Satin Sen 6 Months' R. I.

CALCUTTA, March 18

A message from Barisal states that Satindra Nath Sen, Leader of Satyagraha movement in the District who was recently released from Midnapore Jail was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Officer in connection with a Jail Assault Case on his arrival there this morning.—A. P.

OUR WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Wednesday, 19th March, 1930.

Our Silver market registers little change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. For the most part of the week prices remained steady on bazar short covering and Option-dealers buying owing to improving tone of the Foreign markets but later price for the first settlement sharply declined on heavy selling by the prominent operator, local dealers and Commission Houses owing to large stock than expected coming by the incoming Mail. Erratic fluctuations have taken place in the market this week owing to contrary opinions of the Shroff and the Members of the Bullion Exchange regarding Silver duty to be paid by the purchasers on the Bombay Mint Silver to be relieved in the March settlement. The stock on hand remains about 1,400 bars while the daily offtake remains good at about 200 bars. Owing to nervous bulls unloading and speculators selling for the near delivery, the badly difference between the first and the second settlement has narrowed to 14 annas. Persistent rumours are afloat in the market that Chinese Government will neither impose duty on Silver nor put any restriction on its imports, and it is hoped that Chinese Exchange will gradually adjust the London parity of Silver. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 46-2 for the first settlement on the 15th instant and the lowest Rs. 44-10 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 1-8. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/8 lower. The highest price was 1-11 5/8 on the 12th instant and the lowest 1-11 1/8 yesterday.

The London price is 0 3/16 higher. The market was steady. India bought for prompt shipment while Chinese Banks sold for forward delivery. America operated both ways on a moderate scale. The New York price is 41 7/8 cents 0 7/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 41 7/8 cents on the 15th instant and the lowest 41 1/4 cents on the 11th instant.

The prices for Gold continue remain steady owing to shortage of stock and better spot demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/15/0 for Ready Rs. 21/14/0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/11/0 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

	Opening	Closing
March		8.07 plus .26
April		8.06 plus .25
May	7.94	8.09 plus .26
June		8.10 plus .25
July	8.01	8.13 plus .23
August		8.13 plus .21
September		8.13 plus .19
October	8.04	8.14 plus .18
November		7.16 plus .16
December	8.11	8.19 plus .16
January	8.12	8.21 plus .16
February		8.23 plus .16
March		8.27 plus .15
Middling Spot		8.23 plus .08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	51,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	200

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 18.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	3 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-27/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-29/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	4-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 18.

T T London on Berlin	20.33-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	12.12-1/2
T T London on Brussels	34.83
T T London on Madrid	38.58
T T London on Milan	92.88
T T London on Berne	25.12
T T London on Paris	124.30
T T London on Prague	164.09

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 18.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£18-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£108-1/2
National Bank	£45
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-1/8
Conversion Loan	£77-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c	£100-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£47-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 Sterling Loans	£60-1/4
Consols	£55-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	£93

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 18.

Silver.—No special feature. Very little doing market is quiet.

Spot	19-3/16
Forward	19

Linseed Market.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 17.

(THROUGH THOS. SMITH & Co.)

LINSEED:—Market continues barely steady but Continental demand remains poor. Comparative cheapness of other Oilseeds, especially Soya Beans are an impediment to an sustained advance in Linseed, though the latter statistical position is very sound. Further, cheapness of Cottonseed Cakes largely influence the Linseed Cake. However, in anticipation of an import duty in next April, the demand from America continues fairly good. American Government has been pressing farmers to put more land in Linseed and to cut the area of Cotton and Wheat.

Out of an estimated Argentine crop of 14 lac tons, so far 4 1/2 lac tons are already exported, leaving an exportable surplus of about 6 lac tons. Local market continues steady but after the Holi Holidays large arrivals are expected here and unless the export demand considerably improves, prices are likely to sag. Indian crop is estimated about 3-3/4 lac tons but stocks of old crop in the interior are reported to be very small.

Broomhall Cabled:—"Linseed declined considerable Plate selling pressure, closing steadier owing reserve sellers. Moderate trade, Indian and Plate anticipate all-round improvement demand as prices reasonable but Oil Cakes continue need higher competition. Argentine arrivals moderate. Think steadier."

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS:

May 18.85 up 20.
June 18.95 up 15.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

May dely. Rs. 11-2-0 per cwt.
Sept. dely. Rs. 11-5-0 per cwt.

WHEAT

Overseas markets continue easier due to the fear of action by Pool. American Congress has allotted more funds to Farm Board to alleviate the farmers conditions in purchasing more wheat. Weather in the South-West and Texas is reported to be unfavourable due to dryness. Farm Board is urging farmers to reduce Spring acreage by 30 per cent. below average to the relationship of other feed-stuff Sometime ago Russia appeared as a seller but Russian exports are reported to be negligible.

Local market rules barely steady. Latest All-India Government acreage estimate indicates area sown about 21½ lac acres smaller than last year and crop condition fairly uneven. Bombay Government estimate outturn in Gujarat 50/65 per cent, Deccan and Karnatak 50/75 per cent and Sind 75/85 per cent or normal. Although local estimates run between 90/92 lac tons against 85 lac tons last year. Up-country advices state the yield to be about 86 lac tons. Indian prices are below the pre-war average and are at investment level.

Liverpool cabled:—"Uncertainty continues owing to Farm Board. Any resumption of demand will cause upturn, this is main factor in market."

Broomhall cabled:—"Wheat steadier at decline, some Continental buying, but big stocks weakening influence."

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, March 19.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	836	260,351
Central India	3,595	322,322
Barsi and Nagar	116	203,683
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	65,806
Berar	3,273	552,485
Central Provinces	3,210	300,686
Total Oomras	11,030	1,705,333
Dholera	353	93,742
N.W. Provinces	418	135,027
Rajputana	56	35,424
Sind-Punjab	504	140,872
Broach	3,827	206,059
Compta & Dharwar	.....	44,619
Westerns-Northerns	42	15,315
Cocoanada	.....	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	7,020
Persian	.....	473
American	....	8,871
Egyptian & African	.....	37,010
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	623
Total	16,220	24.30.339

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 19.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 13th Mar. Yesterday.	This year
Europe	2,696	493,641
Japan & China	13,825	872,251
Coast Ports	102	11,023
Up-country by Rail	...	60,068
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	39,571
Total	16.623	1.476.557

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 19.

	1929-30	1928-29
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 18-3-30	7789000	8599000
Receipts Yesterday 18-3-30	9000	27000
Exports to date 18-3-30	5676000	6602000
Stock at Ports 14-3-30	2005000	1839000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-3-30	1229000	815000
Stock at Liverpool 14-3-30	1011000	1109000
Visible Supply 14-3-30	4874000	4742000
Quantity in sight 14-3-30	1338100	13773000
Quantity out of Sight 14-3-30	10261000	11287000

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, March 19.

KHADI:—

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Textile	0 10 3
Century	0 10 0
Karimbhoy	0 8 9
Gold Mohor	0 10 0
Moon	0 10 3

LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)

	Per lb.
Century 91½-92½	0 13 9
„ 6404-8705	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	0 14 0
Prahlad	0 12 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 13 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 13 3
Daud Sahib	0 13 6

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303

	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	0 14 6
David	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Jam	0 12 6
Appollo	0 14 0

LONG CLOTH X Quality.

David	0 13 3
Swan Finlay	0 14 0
Appollo	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	0 13 6
Century	0 13 9

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.

	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	0 13 0
Appollo (Pyala)	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 13 3
Sakuntla	0 13 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 11 9
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 12 0
Rachael	0 12 6
David	0 12 9
Maher	0 13 0
Kachhwa	0 12 3
Moon	0 12 6

LEPAD.

Spring	0 13 0
Textile	0 13 0
Century	0 13 0
David	0 13 0
Appollo	0 13 0

DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	0 14 9
Textile (Bycle)	0 14 6
Jacob	0 14 3
David	0 14 3
Century	0 14 6
Mun Mill	0 14 6
3732 Moon	0 14 6
3842 Mayer	0 14 6

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	0 13 6
Textile (Bycycle)	0 13 9
Century	0 13 6
Jecob	0 13 3
Mun Mill	0 13 3
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 9 0
David	0 13 3

GIN COLOURED.

A 1515 Tulsidas	10 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	11 4 0

MARKIN JAPAN:—

4488	0 0 0
8383	8 8 0
38	9 4 0
Yards 120	20 8 0
Yards 46 Chilli	0 0 0
9898	9 10 0
8015	8 6 0
9797	8 5 0
6300	0 0 0
44000	0 0
Karela	0 0 0
Peech	11 4 0

BLACK CHECK.

5800 Sholapur	8 8 0

SALITA.

	Per lb.
Century	0 0 0
Tata	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 0

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14—

Kanta	0 15 9
Victoria	0 14 6
Phoenix	0 0 0
Frami	0 15 6

DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9

Chhawani	0 0 0
China	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Meher	0 14 [illegible]
Simplex	0 13 4½

Yards. 10

Chhawani	0 0 0
China	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Maher	0 14 0
Simplex	0 13 4½

GOLD.

Bombay, March 19.

Ready 22.
Falgoon 21/15/6.
Chaitra 21/11/6.
Vaisak 21/12/0.
N. City 22/4.
Naran Moti 22/2.

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, March 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 486 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 193 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, March 19.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 43/14. Lowest Rs. 43/13. Closing Rs. 44/10.

Groundnut Seeds May. delivery: Opening Rs. 43/14. Closing Rs. 41/9/3.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. No special feature. Very little doing.

Satyagraha By Students Of Malharashram.

HANSA CASE STILL PROCEEDING.

INDORE, C. I., March 15.

On Sunday last a gathering of ladies and gentlemen was held in Fadnis wasda when prizes were awarded to successful students from Ahilya Seva Sadan Sunday classes. The late Mr. Wasudev G. Apte's portraits was unveiled. Prof. Thakore addressed the meeting and gave an interesting sketch of Mr. Apte's life. The deceased was tutor to the sisters of Sir Tukojirao Maharaja during the regency after Shivaji Rao Maharajas abdication. He was a renowned writer of books for little children, and was editor of "Malhari Martand Vijaya," which was the organ of the Holkar State. Some speakers referred to his independant tone of writing in the press and contrasted it with the some subsidised States periodicals of the present day which have nothing readable but sickening articles full of sycophancy of the powers "that" be. The "Malhari Martand Vijaya" was soon stopped by the State and Mr. Apte had to leave State service. The organisers of the Ahilya Seva Sadan had done well to show their appreciation of his services to the State after his death. The citizens of Indore also held a meeting in the Nandlalpura theatre under the presidency of Sirdar Changan and passed condolatory resolutions about the late Mr. Apte.

STRIKE OF STUDENTS IN MALHAR ASHRAM SCHOOL.

The students of the Malharashram boarding school suddenly resorted to satyagraha and refraine from taking food in the Ashram on Monday last. The boys had various grievances about inferior food, severe punishments.. I have heard complaints that the inmates of the boarding house were treated like convict children. Until now there were no prospects either in civil or military lines though bonds and securities were taken from the parents and guardians of the boarders by the State authorities. I hear the Director of Education visited the institution and is making enquiries about their grievances. The cook has been dismissed and new catering arrangements are taken in hand. Several sirdars and leading men in the city were approached and their co-operation sought by the inmates of the school.

GARLANDED WITH SHOES.

On the day the Agri-Horticultural exhibition came to a close some sensational incidents occured on the exhibition grounds. One enthusiastic sanatanist Hindu garlanded with shoes in a quiet corner a State official. Up to this time no case has been taken by the police in connection with this outrage. Another case occurred in which Mr. Pailleret, whilst driving in a motor car in the exhibition enclosure, had an altercation with a Brahmin young man, Mr. Shahane, a student of the Holkar College who was cycling. Mr. Pailleret caught in Mr. Snahane a tartar. The European Industry Member made a complaint to the principal Holkar College. I hear Mr. Basu, the Principal, has shown his inability to punish Mr. Shahane as the incident took place outside the jurisdiction of the college.

HANSA BHAND CASE.

Some States journals have been publishing detailed accounts of Hansa Bhand case. One paper has come out with 18 columns of its paper with this case, which is merely a private affair between two individuals. One cannot understand why journals interested in State politics should devote columns to this individual case of a poor Dhangar widow who is fighting for her child. It is not correct that Hansabai's appeal has been dismissed. So far as the facts ar concerned the application under Guardians and Wards Act made by Mrs. Jivabai has been disposed of holding that Hansabai is a major. I hear that Mrs. Jivabai is presenting an appeal in that matter to the High Court. Mrs. Jivabai's original suit against Mr. Rashid is still pending and will be taken up next week. Mr. Lambhate the kinsman of Mrs. Jivabai has also appealed to the A. G. G. for his wrongful dismissal from service.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 19.

London Ready 19/5.
London Forward 19/2.
China Op. 1/11/1. Clos 1/11/2.
America Cent 41/14.
Ready 54.
Falgon Op. 44/8. Clo. 44/11
Chaitra Op. 43/11. Clo. 43/14½.
Vaisak Op. 43/7. Clo. 43/10.
Teji Mandi:
Chaitra 1/8.
Vaisakh 2/2.

OVERCROWDING IN SUBURBAN TRAINS.

—:o:—

"Not Heavy To Call For Any Action.

BOMBAY, March 18.

At the 65th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay held on March 6, 1930, the following subjects were discussed.

Alleged overcrowding in suburban trains:—This subject was brought up for discussion at the instance of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Chairman put before the committee figures of a census taken during peak hours which showed that out of 800 trains checks made, in only 8 per cent did the number of passengers exceed by a small number. The seating accommodation provided, which in the opinion of the Committee did not amount to overcrowding or call for any action.

Representation against the proposed closing of Parsik Station and opening of a new station at Kulwa:—In connection with this scheme the Chairman pointed out that the present Parsik station was used chiefly by the inhabitants of a village called Khar, and that the earnings were very low as compared with the expenditure for the maintenance of the station; the Railway was consequently suffering serious loss. On the other hand, the Kulwa station which would be situated between Thana and Parsik and about 1 1|2 miles from Parsik would be in proximity to 30 villages, the population of which was about 14,000, and it was considered that by the closing of Parsik and opening of Kulwa a large number of people would be more advantageously served. The Civil authorities have been consulted and had agreed with the Railway's proposal.

Alleged overcrowding on 22 Up Poona Express:—The Chairman said that as explained to the Committee at the prveious meeting, this train already carried the maximum load and it was not possible permanently to increase it. Until recently, this train was followed by 36 Up Madras Express which could always accommodate any excess passengers from the former train but, the timings of 36 Up having been changed, it was decided by the Railway to put on an additional fast train from March 15, 1930 to run between Bombay and Sholapur to the following timings:—

	Down.
Victoria Terminus	Dep. 8.15
Poona	Arr. 12.50
Poona	Dep. 13.20
Sholapur	Arr. 19.50
	Up.
Sholapur	Dep. 9.30
Poona	Arr. 16 12
Poona	Dep. 16.35
Victoria Terminus	Arr. 21.15

Request for a train at 5 a. m. on the Kurla-Mankhurd Branch Line:—The Chairman referred the committee to recent discussions in connection with the train services on this line when it was decided owing to the services being run at a serious loss to the Railway, to curtail the number of trains. The train asked for now was one that had been cut out and it was not proposed to re-introduce it as the number of passengers who used it did not justify its running.

Suggestion that a Dining car should run on 27 Down and 30 Up Lahore Express:—The Chairman pointed out that the loads of these trains did not permit of a dining car being attached without double heading between Itarsi and Delhi, which would be an expensive arrangement. The timings of these trains were so arranged that sufficient time was allowed for means at refreshment room stations. In 1928, i.e., before the loads of the trains were brought up to what they are at present, dining cars were run on them as an experiment but they were so poorly patronised that the cars had to be discontinued.

Accommodation on 27 Down and 30 Up Lahore Express:—At a previous meeting when the question of overcrowding was under dissussion a member observed that the 3rd Class accommodation of the different rakes varied considerably and that instances of overcrowding had occurred on days when the accommodation was small. This, the Chairman pointed out, was due to the G. I. P. rakes having more luggage accommodation than the N. W. Railway rakes but certain alterations would be carried out which would increase the 3rd class accommodation on G. I. P. rakes to almost that on the N. Railway rakes.

The statement of claims Statistics was circulated to the members.—A. P.

LARKHANA BOYCOTTS FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

Spurt In Khadi Sales.

LARKHANA, March 19.

Larkhana pleaders have resolved to boycott foreign cloth and henceforth use khadi only. The local Khadi Bhandar was immediately given a big order.—Free Press.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

Grievances Of Railway Workers

BANGALORE, Mar. 18.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri presided at to-day's sitting of the Labour Commission held at St. Andrews Church Hall. Mr. Guruswamy of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation was the only witness examined. Pleading the cause of the Indian workmen in railways he referred to the policy of racial discrimination which worked real hardship on Indians. On behalf of twelve Railway Unions embracing 1-1/4 lakhs of Indian workmen and speaking from personal knowledge he stated that the minimum wages now prevailing in Indian railways were scandalously low and were fixed in an arbitrary manner. Even State Railways enjoying the position of a monopolist employer had not based wages on practical living conditions. Witness suggested time scale ensuring progressive increase for every workman. Abolition of sale of liquor for railwaymen by legislation would, he thought, help labourers considerably. Abolition of punishment by fines, increased facilities for education of working class children, industrial vocation and training and better accommodation for working classes were among other points raised by the witness who concluded thus, "unless and until the principle of joint consultation between Railway Administrations and Unions on one hand and Federation and Railway Board on the other was conceded, prospects of industrial peace on railways are anything but bright."

The Commission left to-night for Sholapur.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri leaves for Delhi on 23rd instant.—A. P.

End Of Suleman Khel Trouble.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

News from Zhob shows that Militia's trouble with Suleman Khels having ended Militia has returned to its post.—A. P.

DESERTION AND COWARDICE.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Mr. Shaw in a written reply in the House of Commons stated that during the Great War 264 soldiers were shot for desertion and 18 for cowardice.—Reuter.

PREPARING SALT FROM CLAY.

—:o:—

Question Considered By Workers In Betul.

BETUL, Mar. 19.

Seth Govinddas and Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra, President and Secretary respectively of the Hindustani Provincial Congress Committee, who are on their way to Ahmedabad to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting broke journey here. A meeting of the District workers was held at Seth Deepchand's place in which it is understood the question of preparing salt from certain clay available in the district and disobedience to forest laws were informally considered.

In the evening Seth Govinddas and Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra were presented a welcome address by the Betul District Council which eulogised their services to the Motherland.

At night they addressed a crowded public meeting and exhorted the people to help the cause of Civil Disobedience Movement to the best of their ability.

Seth Govinddas performed the opening ceremony of the local khadi bhandar shop.

A special meeting of the District Congress Committee is fixed here for the 30th to consider the question of Civil Disobedience in the District.

MAHATMA CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

Johannesburg Indians' Resolution.

JOHANNESBURG, Mar 18.

A mass meeting of the Transvaal Indians, under the auspices of the Transvaal British Indian Association, held on the 18th at Johannesburg, deplored the appointment of a Select Committee regarding the Asiatics, aiming at deprivation their property, and their residential trading rights contravening the spirit of the Capetown Agreement, and decided to tender evidence before the committee only under protest.

The meeting also selected representatives with a mandate to urge for the maintenance of established rights and secure prospective rights without any compromise.

The meeting also congratulated Mahatma Gandhi on his decision to lanch Civil Disobedience and Sjts. Subhas Chandra Bose, Vallabhbhai Patel on their incarceration and Mr. Sen Gupta for his prosecution.

The meeting also prayed for the success of Mahatmaji's campaign.—Free Press.

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
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is doing all classes of insurance business.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1930.

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN REVIVED.

Propaganda Of Lies To Mislead America.

("Chronicle" Special.)

NEW YORK, March 18.

Vigorous anti-Indian propaganda has been resumed here through the Press Associations. Inspired writers and lecturers indulge in exaggerating the political divisions and communal antagonisms in India and minimize the authority of the Indian National Congress and the influence of Mahatma Gandhi. They allege that the Mahatma's followers include "disreputables like the 'sex murderer' Kharag Bahadur Singh. Reuter reports that Gandhiji told the contributors to the Satyagraha Fund that what he wanted was their blood.

Mr. Ghose, President of the American Branch of the Congress, is delivering lectures in the large cities of America stating untenable facts and statistics which provoke ridicule. He repeats that Indians, though temporarily peaceful, are determined for a bloody revolution. This is evoking unfavourable Press comments and disgusting true friends of Mahatmaji and India. Two thousand newspapers are printing interpretative statements giving the true version of the non-violence struggle of Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Rezmie, founder of the India Independence League of America.

—:o:—

A GREAT UNIONIST LEADER.

—:o:—

Earldom Won At 74.

The late Lord Balfour in his early political career the "odd man of the" Fourth Party, apparently content to fetch and carry for his colleagues and was believed to have no definite amoidons of his own. His reputation in the Parliament of 1880-86 was that of a dilettante During 1886 and 1892, however, he developed gifts of oratory which made him one of the most effective of public speakers. During this period he served as Irish Secretary, this policy was that of coercion, the ruthless administration of the Crimes Act. In 1888 he served on the Gold and Silver Commission, currency problems from the standpoint of bimetallism being among the more academic subjects which had engaged his attention In 1891 he became First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the Commons and in that capacity introduced in 1892 a Local Government Bill for Ireland. The Tory Government was then at the end of its tether and the project fell through, He assumed the leadership of the Unions Party in Commons in 1892. For the next three years he led the opposition with great skill and address. On the return of the Unionists to power in 1895 he resumed the leadership of the House

At the general election of 1900 he was returned for East Manchester (which he had represented since 1885), by a majority of 2453 and continued in office as First Lord of the Treasury.

PREMIER OF ENGLAND.

On Lord Salisburys resignation on July 11, 1902 Lord Balfour succeeded him as Premier with the cordial approval of all sections of the Unionist Party. For the next three and a half years his premiership involved the political history of England at a peculiarly interesting period both for foreign and domestic affairs. Within a few weeks he had reconstituted the Cabinet. He himself became first Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seel, with the Duke of Devonshire as Leader of the House of Lords.

He took an indefinite line in the Tariff Reform Dispute (1904) and lost his seat at (Manchester in 1906 election and sat for City of London (1906-22), after the general election of January 1910 he was confronted with a situation of some embarrassment. He had to endeavour to save the effective authority of a Second Chamber and to avert Irish Home Rule with his supporters not yet completely united on the issue of Tariff Reform. He advocated the House of Lords reform as an alternative to the Ministerial Veto Resolutions which he denounced as irrational.

He resigned the Unionist Party Leadership on November 8th, 1911, On the formation in May 1915, of a Coalition Government he joined the Cabinet as First Lord of the Armiralty. The Order of Merit was conferred on him in June 1916.

FOREIGN SECRETARY.

On the formation of the new Ministry (December 1916) he succeeded Lord Grey, as Foreign Secretary. He visited th eUnited States of America on a special mission in April 1917, and became Lord President of the Council in November 1919. His portraft was presented to Eton College in June 1920.

He had the honour of being appointed Chancelor of Cambridge University, and was elected President of the British Academy in July 1921. His important work at the Washington Conference added much to his reputation in 1922 He received Knighthood with the Order of the Garter in March 1922. The next month (April) saw the crowning glory of a life of unceasing activities. An Earldom was conferred on him.

He delivered second series of Gifford Lectures in December 1922. In April 1925, that is, at the age of 77 he joined Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet, succeeding the late Lord Curzon as President of the Council.

PUBLICATIONS.

Amid all the storm and stress of a busy political career, Lord Balfour found time to pursue his intelectual activities. He can rightly be dubbed as a philosopher poliician." In this big list of his publications, the following works arrest attention. "A defence of philisophic doubt" (1879). The foundations of Belief (1895). "Speeches (1880-1905) on Fiscal Reform" (1906). "Theism and Humanism (1914). "Theism and Thought (11923).

DON'T HESITATE TO SHOOT.

—:o:—

Political Philosopy Of Late Earl Of Balfur.

The following are extracts from the pen-picture of Sir A. J. Balfour by A. G. G.:—

Mr. A. J. Balfour has probably done the gratest service to his country of any man of his time by delay 28. He has saved it from Protection.

When Mr. Chamberlain came back from South Africa with the full knowledge of his failure, he resolved on one last desperate throw. He would blot out the past He would set up a new fever in the blood. Philip sober should be Philip drunk again. "You can burn all your political leaflets and literature," he said, to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Liberal Whip, in the lobby one day. "We are going to talk about something else." And so he gathered up all the forces of wealth and interest into one frenzied assault on the economic fabric of the State. All his hopes hung upon instancy. There must be no time for the country to recover its equilibrium. It must give its decision while it was reeling under the impact of the blow. It must be carried by storm.

And it was nearly carried by storm. Looking back on the tornado that began at Glasgow and collapsed at the Guildhall with the most memorable interruption to a political speech on record, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that, had Mr. Chamberlain got an appeal to the country forthwith, he would have won. His calculations were sound. Philip was momentarily drunk with the new wine. He forgot the past; he lost his reason; he was at the mercy of the adventurer. But the debauch was brief, and evtry day of returning sobriety was a new defence flung up against the attack. Mr. Chamberlain was destroyed by delay. And it was Mr. Balfour who wrought that delay.

To this hour no man can say what his motive was in carrying on that amazing duel with his impetuous rival. Perhaps it was personal, for the triumph of Mr. Chamberlain meant Mr. Balfour's definite deposition. Perhaps it was for the sake of the party, for the adoption of Protection involved an organic change in its character and aim. Perhaps it was the love of a situation which called out all the resources of his astonishing intellectual agility. Certainly it was not devotion to Free Trade nor antagonism to Protection, for he cares for neither.

WOBBLING.

In a word, Drift. That is the political philosophy of Mr. Balfour.

What, then, brings him into the world of affairs? If all action is idle, if interference with the machine is foolish impertinence, a meddling with what we do not understand and cannot control, why quit the Whittinghame woodlands for the field of battle? The explanation is twofold. He enters Parliament to protect the privileges of his caste and to taste the joys of inellectual mastery.

This conception of aristocratic rule extends to the realm of race. In all his career Mr. Balfour has never lifted his hand or raised his voice on behalf of an oppressed people. It is not that he is wanting in sympathy. It is simply that he is on the side of the aristocratic authority. If the Russian knouts the Jew and the Turk slays the Armenian, he is sorry for Jew and Armenian. But they are the under-dog: thev must suffer. If they rebel they must be punished. It is not that he bears malice against Jew or Armenian. If they were the aristocrats in the racial conflict, he would be on their side. He reverses that saying of Goethe's that "when the people rebel the people are always right." When the people rebel the people are always wrong.

POLICY OF "THOROUGH".

Hence his memorable tenure of the Irish Secretaryship. The Irish were to him a mutinous nursery in revolt against the authority of an aristocratic rule. His uncle called them Hottentots. Mr. Balfour was less picturesque, but no less emphatic. He did not hate the Irish: he only despised them. "They have great gifts," he was not unfairly represented as saying; "they have wit, imagination, eloquence, valour; in many respects they are our superiors. But in one respect they are our inferiors, and no amount of Gladstonian rhetoric can make them otherwise. They are politically incapable of self-government. Why not govern them as the Scotch, you ask? Because they are not the Scotch. They cannot be trusted to govern themselves, for the simple and sufficient reason that Providence, in giving them many gifts, omitted to give them the qualities which ensure stable self-control." And so he whipped them, put them in prison, turned them naked and homeless on to the roadside. There was no bitterness in this. He did it honestly for their good. He did it in obedience to a considered philosophy. The Irish were children in rebellion: they must be broken with the rod. They were the under-dog and must learn to obey their masters.

It is this aristocratic detachment from realities that is at the root of all his mistakes. He cannot enter into the mind of the inferior castes. He cannot understand that if you prick them, they will bleed.

REPRESSION AS A POLITICAL WEAPON.

He breathes no moral oxygen into the air. The murmurs and the agonies of men touch him to no passionate purpose. They cry, and, like those gods of old,

He hears a music centred in a doleful song,
Steaming up a lamentation and an ancient tale of wrong,
Like a tale of little meaning, though the words are strong.

Irelands asks for the deliverance of a dying people, and he says, "Don't hesitate to shoot." Macedonia cries its ancient cry, and he discusses "the balance of criminality". Outraged citizens ask for defence against the madness of a mob, and he talks of "the limits of human endurance."

It follows naturally from this that he is acutely jealous of his honour. Nothing moves him to such brilliant frenzy as the least hint of a stain there. Nothing wounds him so much as a word of reproach from those whose loyalty and honour are above challenge. A rebuke from Sir Edward Grey cuts him to the quick, and it was only when the Duke of Devonshire left his Ministry with words of blunt candour that he was stung into shrill and eager defence of his impenetrable policy.

He has a feminine sensitiveness to personality. He takes the criticism of Mr. Asquith cheerfully, but Mr. Churchill fills him with petulant resentment. It is the resentment of the aristocrat against one who, in his view, is disloyal to his caste. It is the resentment, too, of a mind of subtle refinements against one who is broad and popular, and who, he suspects, deliberately appeals to the gallery. He used to flee from the House in ostentatious scorn when Mr. Churchill assailed him. As he was disappearing on one of these occasions, Mr. Churchill, secure in his triumph, cried, "The right hon. gentleman need not leave the House. I am not going to refer to him." Amidst the shout of laughter that followed, Mr. Balfour turned, and a word of withering scorn was seen rather than heard to issue from his lips.

TRIBUTE TO BALFOUR.

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House of Commons sat for two minutes and resolved to adjourn for to-day as mark of respect to Lord Balfour. Ministers circulated written answers to questions. —Reuter.

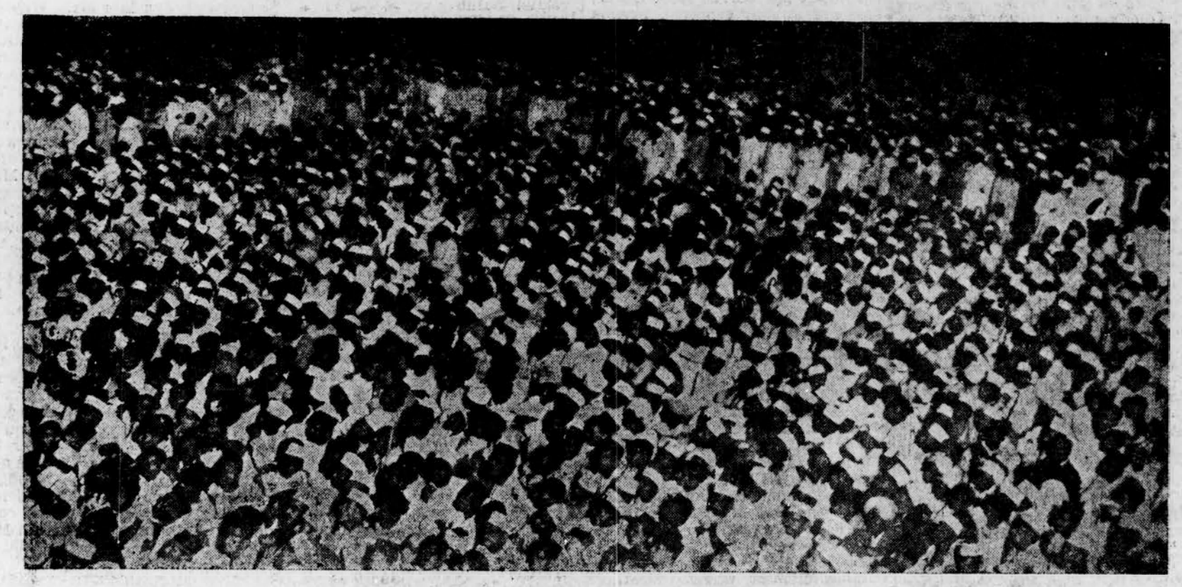
ASSEMBLY SESSION PROLONGS.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

In view of the controversies arising over the Finance Bill and Tariff Bill the Assembly has been prolonged by a week. The President has accordingly directed that the Assembly shall sit on 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th March for transaction of official business.—A. P.

Listening To Mahatma's Message.



The mamoth gathering of villagers that assembled at Nadia d to hear Mahatma's message of India's freedom.

CLASH WITH RANGOON POLICE.

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO SEN-GUPTA'S TRIAL.

Only Four Arrestea.

RANGOON, March 19.

Just after midday to-day there was a rather serious clash between the police and a large crowd standing outside the Court of the District Magistrate resulting in several persons on both sides being injured. No definite figures are available just at present but it is authoritatively known that four European police Sergeants are among the injured. Mr. S. S. Tyabji a prominent public man and Mr. S. S. Gharekhan a Gujarati journalist who went out of Court to the scene also received injuries.

As the Court room was packed before resumption of the trial of Mr. Sen Gupta a large crowd of Indians was standing outside some wearing uniforms and carrying banners. While the police were trying to maintain order a batch from among the crowd headed by an Indian carrying a banner and parading in front of the Court came into clash with a mounted policeman who is reported to have been hit.

In the rioting that followed brickbats were thrown from all sides. The Commissioner of Police who was in the Court came out Military arrived on the spot and with their aid the crowd dispersed. There was rioting in other parts of the city as well, resulting in several constables being injured. Police are still guarding the area in the vicinity of the Court.

Four arrests have so far been made.—A. P.

TRIAL OF SEN-GUPTA

Speech Created "Friendly Feeling.

RANGOON, March 19.

Long before the hearing of the case against Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was taken up to-day a large crowd had gathered inside and outside the District Magistrate's Court, and Mr. Sen Gupta on his arrival was cheered by the crowd with the usual cries. The case being resumed several public men of Rangoon who were summoned by the District Magistrate gave evidence after which the case was adjourned till to-morrow, when the Government Advocate will argue.

To-day's first witness, Swami Shyamananda, monk in charge of Ramakrishna Mission, Burma Branch, stated that he did not attend the students' meeting at Hurri Krishna Hall as he was unable to enter because of the crowd, but he attended the public meeting at Fytche Square where being far off he could hardly hear Mr. Sen Gupta. He saw accounts of his speech in the papers but he did not remember the speech and was unable to throw light on the case.

WITHIN LIMITS.

U. Paw Tun, Barrister-at-Law said his political ideal was Dominion Status while Mr. Sen Gupta's ideal was Independence. Sen Gupta was not actually invited but he stopped in Rangoon on his return journey from Singapore. Witness attended the students' meeting. As a member of the audience it appeared to him that the majority did not understand the speech as they did not know English. He saw no sign of animation among the audience. Mr. Sen Gupta's speech was within constitutional limits as he mainly advocated non-separation and Indo-Burmese cooperation. Mr. Sen Gupta's speech did not shock him in any way, the object of the speech being the cementing of Indo-Burmese relationship.

NO DISSATISFACTION.

U Mg Mg Ji next witness said that he presided over the All-Burma Bengalee Students Gathering and also over the Hurri Krishna Hall Meeting. His impression of Mr. Sen Gupta's speech to the students was that it was suitable for the occasion having a statutory effect on the students. The speech did not shock him. It did not create dissatisfaction among the students. Witness was also present at the Fytche Square meeting and he was of opinion that the speech certainly created a friendly feeling.—A. P.

Witness said that the object of the speech was to inculcate brotherhood.

COULD NOT FOLLOW.

Captain R. B. Rushall President of the Rangoon Corporation said he attended the Fytche Square meeting as a private citizen. When several public men approached him with a proposal to give Mr. Sen Gupta a civic welcome witness informed them that he could not involve the Corporation in politics but that he would be pleased to participate in such affairs in his private capacity. In conversation with him before the meeting, witness said, Mr. Sen Gupta told him that he did not want to make a lengthy speech as he was not keeping fit. Shortly after commencing his speech Mr. Sen Gupta got excited and owing to his continued apprehension lest he (Sen Gupta) should collapse witness could not follow his speech.

NOT TOO VIGOROUS.

Mr. P. Pillay, M.L.C. stated that he belonged to the Home Rule Party his ideal being that Iridia and Burma should get Dominion Status even as Australia and other Dominions. According to his interpretation the Congress goal of independence was the same as his ideal of Dominion Status within the British Empire. So he did not think that his views differed from those of Mr. Sen Gupta. He attended the students meeting but his impression was that Mr. Sen Gupta's speech was not too vigorous and created no feeling of shock.

The speech really produced no impression as Mr. Sen Gupta did not go very far, considering that witness put forth similar views in Council at the time of Simon Commission Boycott. Mr. Sen Gupta exhorted the youths to carry on political propaganda in an organised constitutional and non-violent manner. Witness did not think that Sen Gupta's speech was a menacing and threatening one or that it created disaffection or hatred against the British Government.

ONLY ADMIRATION.

The speech was a sort of advice and frankly speaking, said the witness, the speech must have been forgotten by such of the students as did follow it. He noticed only admiration for Sen Gupta in the audience, but no signs of agitation due to the speech.

D. R. S. Dugal, Councillor of the Corporation, said he attended the meeting at Fytche Square but he could hardly hear Mr. Sen Gupta. He also went to the students meeting but he was unable to enter on account of the crowd. At Fytche Square the crowd was large but normal.

A SOCIAL WORKER.

Mr. A. Narayan Rao formerly a member of the Burma Legislative Council said he was a social worker interested in labour questions. He went to the meetings but being unable to enter he could not hear the speeches. He however read the accounts in the papers. In his opinion Mr. Sen Gupta's speeches did not create any striking effect on the audience as most of them did not know English.

Mr. Abdul Bari Chowdhury Managing Director of Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company was the last witness examined. He said he presided over the Fytche Square meeting on 21st Feb., but he could not follow Mr. Sen Gupta as he did not know English. He also attended the Hurri Krishna Hall meeting at a later stage.—A. P.

AFFRONT TO INDIAN 'VARSITY.

—:o:—

Bengal Governor's Ukase.

DISALLOWS ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

CALCUTTA, March 18.

His Excellency the Governor has disallowed adjournment motion of Sir Nilratan Sircar to discuss "serious situation that has arisen as result of recent decision of General Medical Council of Great Britain in refusing to recognise the M. B. Degree of the Calcutta University and its effect on future medical education and medical services in Bengal". Motion was admitted in the first instance by the President of the Bengal Council subject to the approval of His Excellency.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SEQUEL.

—:o:—

Censure Move Against Minister.

LAHORE, March 18.

Discussions in the Punjab Council to-day on the token cut of rupee one in the salary of the Minister for Local Self-Government to condemn the action and policy of the Minister in unseating Maliklalkhan, Senior Vice-President from membership of Gujranwala Municipality, as a sequel to the Independence Day celebration occupied the whole of to-day.

Discussion on the cut motio had not concluded when the House adjourned till Thursday.—Free Press.

PLIGHT OF KAKORI PRISONERS.

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Critical Condition Says Private Telegram.

BENARES, Mar. 18.

A private telegram received here says that several Kakory case prisoners in Bareilly jail are in critical condition.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8

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